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Monday, September 20, 1965
Bhadra 29, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Monday, September 20, 1965/Bhadra 29, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

DEATH OF SHRI BALWANTRAI MEHTA

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are deeply shocked to learn the sad news of the passing away of one of our very dear colleagues, Shri Balwantrai Mehta. That he and his wife should have passed away in such tragic circumstances is most painful. We cannot finally come to a conclusion of the cause of this accident. But there are reports and the Gujarat Government has also said that the plane was shot down by our enemy. Anyhow further investigation will be made and we will come to the final conclusion soon. If it is so, he has died in harness and—I would not say so, but perhaps it should be the wish of all of us that in fighting our enemy, if it comes to that, we should all be prepared to face this kind of death.

Balwantraiji was an old, old worker since 1919 or 1920. He entered public life in a very young age and he distinguished himself in the field of the States' freedom movement. He became one of its top leaders and carried on his activities with great determination. He was a member of the Servants of the People Society and he served and worked in the political field on a very small allowance, an honorarium which he used to get from the Society. It was a life of suffering and dedication throughout.

He was a member of this Parliament for two terms and he made an invaluable contribution in different committees over which he presided. As Chairman of the Estimates Committee, he made substantial contribution in suggesting reforms in different departments and ministries of the Government. He made many novel suggestions. His contribution in the decentralised sector, of course, was very substantial and we all know the great contribution he made in that regard. He served in many capacities in Gujarat. But exactly two years back he took office on the 19th September, 1963 as Chief Minister and he passed away also exactly on the 19th.

These two years of his term of office will always be remembered as a very successful term in which he was able to carry the whole of Gujarat with him. There might have been differences yet he was a quiet, sober and sound leader. He was elected unanimously the leader and the Chief Minister of Gujarat. During the most difficult times—as I have said earlier, even during the Kutch trouble and the Kutch difficulties—he was a composed leader a man who never budged or deviated from the duties he was discharging. He was one of our most able and efficient Chief Ministers. And, I must say, Sir, that his passing away has come as a rude shock to all of us. It is a great loss to our country and I know you all deeply mourn this loss. May I, Sir, request you to convey our condolences on the death of Balwantraiji and his wife to the members of his family.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with all that Lal Bahadurji has said about Balwantraiji who was so dear to us all. As he said he rendered great services to the State people by championing their cause for a long number

[Shri Ranga]

of years and holding the key position of General Secretary of the State People's Conference under the leadership of Jawaharlalji, Dr. Pattabhi and Sheikh Sahib. As the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, the previous Speaker as well as yourself, Sir, have had the opportunity of seeing—and the House also—through his reports the unique service he rendered to the development of democratic conventions in toning up the administration and advising the ministries how best to keep down expenses and reorganise their own administration. Then, also, Sir, as the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress he endeared himself to a large number of us. Many times we could not agree with each other, but he did his duty in carrying out the instructions and advice of Jawaharlalji in such a quiet and pleasing manner that even on those occasions, though whatever he had to do was not so very pleasant to those affected, he was able to retain their goodwill, and that is how he served his great organisation and party. Opinions may differ as to the results of Panchayati Raj administration and its present impact upon the village life, but he certainly wished well of our rural folk when he thought of suggesting the kind of re-organisation that he had embodied in his recommendations. Therefore, Sir, in the end as the Chief Minister, I am informed by my hon. friend, Shri Himmatsinhji, he succeeded to a great extent in meeting more than half way the view points and criticisms made by the Opposition.

He proved himself as a responsible democratic leader when he yielded in such a handsome and right manner to the satyagraha that was organised over the orders that his Government had passed in regard to groundnut and groundnut oil production, distribution and exports. In that way he made great contribution to the nascent Indian democracy.

I know, how much his death must be affecting our own Prime Minister because both of them had been associated with each other for a much longer period than I had the honour of working with him because they happened to belong to that great society which was founded by the revered Lala Lajpat Rai.

So, I want to extend my sympathy and condolences and want you to convey our condolences and sympathy to the members of the bereaved family, our Prime Minister here and also to the people of Gujarat. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Supreme Being for having conferred His grace, as we in India consider it to be, that when he thought it fit to take him away he took away his wife also so that she could have the satisfaction of going to him with her sindur on her forehead.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a shock, as the Prime Minister has said, for us to learn this morning of the passing away of Shri Balwantrai Mehta. If you will permit me to say so, it was an even greater shock to learn from the Prime Minister the suspected circumstances of his death. If it is true—and I fear, it is true—that an unidentified plane, which means an enemy plane, shot down the plane in which Shri Mehta, his wife and his companions were travelling, this is an instance of barbaric, da tardly desperation which is almost without parallel in the annals of international relations.

Shri Balwantrai Mehta has died, as the Prime Minister said, in harness and the circumstances of his death make us say that it has been a martyr's death. Greater love than this hath no man that he lavs down his life for his country and Shri Balwantrai Mehta along with his companions has laid down his life for his country. That was in keeping with the story of his career with which the Prime Minister is more familiar than I am. But I have known sufficiently of the character of Shri Balwantrai Mehta to be able to tell you what I feel about him.

He was a leader of the struggle of our States' peoples at a time when it was a terribly difficult job to carry on the democratic movement in the so-called Indian States. But he kept up the banner of freedom in those States and he shared with the rest of our people the glory of having achieved the freedom of our country in the so-called Indian States as well as in, what we would call to our shame, British India.

We have seen him in this House as a member from 1952 onwards and perhaps a most distinguished period in the history of the Estimates Committee was the period when Shri Balwantrai Mehta was its Chairman. I saw him at about the time when the Kutch disturbances were going on and I noticed in him again that quality which struck me most and to which the Prime Minister also made reference—an equanimity of temper which nothing could ruffle. I am sure that it was in that kind of equanimity of mind and soul that he faced the death which was so brutally imposed upon him.

I do not want to go into any elaboration of the contribution which he has made to Indian politics. But I am sure that if India has any contribution to make, originally speaking, to the solution of problems of social development, the concept of panchayati raj surely is one of those ideas and it was in order to popularise and to implement successfully the concepts of panchayati raj and democratic decentralisation that Shri Balwantrai Mehta devoted most of his endeavours and perhaps for that he would be remembered for very long in India's history.

I associate myself with the sentiments and condolences which have already been expressed and I request you to convey, on behalf of our Party as well as others, our feelings of profound sorrow at the passing away of a great patriot.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could hardly believe when I heard on the radio at 10.30 P.M. last night about this sad news. I had met him two months back at the Bubhaneshwar aerodrome and I had a chance to ask him about the Kutch situation and, of course, he told me this much, "Do you think Kutch is the last word? Probably, this is the beginning of our hostile relations with Pakistan." And the irony of the situation is that his plane has been shot down by some unidentified plane, maybe Pakistan plane.

I knew him in the year, 1935-36 when he was associated with the Orissa State Enquiry Committee and the Committee which first recommended that all the States should be integrated into the Indian Union. As the leader of the Indian States movement, he carried on the struggle till the end to see that India is one and all the States are merged with India as a whole.

As a Member of Parliament and as a public worker, we knew him and we were very familiar with him. He had a very amiable character; he was a valiant fighter, a constructive thinker and a great patriot. We deeply mourn his loss and I think the country has become poorer today by his sudden death.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was indeed a shock to read this morning in the press that Mr. Balwantrai Mehta and his wife have died in a plane accident. But the news that was conveyed by the Prime Minister that this dastrardly crime was committed by an unidentified plane reflects very sadly on our war efforts and keeping its secrecy. It was indeed after attending the rally of the N.C.C. that the Chief Minister left and it is all the more regrettable that such an accident should have taken place just after the performance in the direction of war effort. The loss of Gujarat is indeed very great.

I should like you, Sir, to convey the deep sense of loss that I and my

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Party feel over the sad demise of this brave son of the soil along with his wife. I hope the Prime Minister will convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one who hails from a former princely State, I should like to associate myself with the tributes paid to the valiant and veteran soldier, Shri Balwantrai Mehta, whose noble services to the cause of the States people's struggle for responsible and popular Government along with his dear colleague, Shri Dina Raj Vyas, were notable and would always be cherished and enshrined in letters of gold. If it is true, as we have every reason to believe that it is true, that this plane was shot by the enemy, it was a most dastardly act of cowardice on the part of Pakistan which would stand self-condemned with shame.

It is given only to a fortunate few to have such a boon to die in the cause of the motherland. It was granted to him as indeed he was one of those who deserved such a martyr's and hero's death.

We have lost in him a great leader of men, a great administrator, a great parliamentarian, a great man dedicated to the cause of service.

I should like to join with the hon. Leader of the House and the leaders of the various parties who have condoled on the death of Shri Balwantrai Mehta.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, and on behalf of the Estimates Committee and on my own behalf, I pay my deep tribute to the memory of Shri Mehta and to the services rendered by him for India's independence and even in the post-Independence period, for the reconstruction of India.

His services as one of the organisers and general secretaries of the States' People's Conference are well known to the people. After Independence, he functioned in various capacities, for constructive work and for developing the country, as general secretary of the Congress Party, as the general secretary of AICC and lastly as the Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

As you also know, Sir, that the Estimates Committee previously functioned with the Deputy-Speaker as its Chairman. But it was from Shri Balwantrai Mehta onwards that the Estimates Committee had its own elected Chairman. In the five years of the formative period of the Estimates Committee, he contributed much to the proper development of the Estimates Committee as the instrument of this House for guiding Government policies and for proper utilisation of the money allotted to Government. In five years' period he submitted as many as 120 reports, all animated with and full of constructive ideas; it was not only a case of destructive ideas but he helped the Government by giving many constructive suggestions.

Another important report of his was on decentralised democracy. That has helped Government in the implementation of one of the important Directive Principles of the Constitution and the setting up of panchayati raj as instrument and unit of village administration.

Lastly, it has been stated that this was not a mere plane accident. It was perhaps due to the enemy activities. Nothing could be unexpected from an enemy who could bomb a hospital or a gurudwara or a church or even a mosque. We only hope that the world conscience will take notice of this.

In his death, India has lost a great leader, a good administrator and an organiser. But the loss is much deeper for Gujarat which is a border

State and a sensitive area. I hope the people of Gujarat will rise to the occasion and fill up the gap and carry on the struggle to its victorious end.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): It is a national loss, and we can appreciate the poignant feelings of the Prime Minister, his life-long associate.

I had the privilege to work with him in the All India Congress Organisation, and I found in him a man of unblemished integrity of mind, unruffled temperament, a lovable disposition and an affable character tempered by sobriety, maturity and a balance of mind.

I am reminded of Mahatma Gandhi's words about his political guru, Gokhale. He said 'I found in him what a political worker should be, clear as a crystal, gentle as a lamb, brave as a lion and chivalrous to a fault.'. And that was what was represented by Shri Balwantrai Mehta, a devoted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

We mourn his loss. We know that he was a soldier, and so, I would say just as the greatest poet of Germany said 'If you honour me, lay a sword and not a wreath on my coffin, because first of all I was a soldier in the fight for the liberation of man'.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): All of us were rudely shocked and stunned to hear of the extremely sad incident which had taken a heavy toll from us yesterday.

Balwantbhai, as he was endearingly called by all his friends, has laid down his life in active service of the nation for which he had renounced everything in life even while he was a student, at a very young age. He was attracted to Gandhiji when he came to India from South Africa, and since then as his trusted colleague, was closely associated with him not only in the freedom struggle but also in all his constructive activities.

He hailed from a princely State. He was one of the pioneers of the All India States People's Conference and worked for the emancipation of the States people also. Many friends perhaps do not know about the keen interest he took in the constructive activities of Gandhiji, particularly Harijan uplift and female education.

After the attainment of freedom, he applied himself with equal zeal and sense of dedication to the new task of developing the country socially and economically. In office, he was known as a great administrator, but even when he was not in office for nearly 15 years he did not allow his enthusiasm to abate and showed a greater sense of dedication, discipline and steadfastness in whatever assignment, however high or humble, he was given. He never indulged in any petty thinking in any walk of life. He kept the cause of the people always nearest to his heart.

Sarojben Mehta on her own was also a great worker and had contributed to the cause of the nation. But as an ideal Hindu wife she stood by Balwantbhai through thick and thin and was a source of great inspiration to him.

I join in paying my humble homage to them. In these days of great stress and strain to the nation, the loss will be the greater. But he will continue to be our guiding light in performing the duties which are entrusted to us.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मेहता जी इस भारत के निर्माताओं में से एक थे । वे कर्म करते करते एक सच्चे देश भक्त की तरह से और इस देश की सच्ची सेवा करते हुए अपने प्राणों का बलिदान कर के गए हैं । इससे बढ़ कर कोई मौत स्वर्ग में नहीं मिल सकती, और वह पत्नी भी धन्य है, जिसने अपने पति देव के साथ देश भक्ति करते करते प्राणों का

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

उत्सर्ग किया । मैं प्रधान मंत्री के साथ अपनी समवेदना और शोक को जोड़ता हूं । मंतप्त परिवार के लिए हमारी ओर से समवेदना के सन्देश भेजे जाएं । भगवान उनकी आत्मा को अवश्यमेव ऊंची से ऊंची गति देंगे क्योंकि हिन्दू धर्म में इस से बढ़कर कोई मौत नहीं हो सकती ।

यं यज्ञ संपैस्तपसा च विप्राः

स्वर्गेपिवो यत्र यथैव यान्ति ।

सब से बढ़ कर वीरगति को वही लोग प्राप्त होते हैं जो परम पिता परमेश्वर को प्यारे होते हैं । जो काम उन्होंने छोड़ा है उस को पूरा करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है । उन के लिए रोना धोना हमारे धर्म में मना लिखा है । गीता माता कहती है :

देहिनोस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनंजरा,

तथा देहान्तर प्राप्तिर्धीरस्त्रत न मुह्यति

उन्होंने जो काम छोड़ा है उस को पूरा करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है, जिस उद्देश्य का पालन करते करते उन्होंने प्राणों का उत्सर्ग किया है उसको पूरा करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है । उन्होंने देश के लिए प्राण दिये हैं । उन को परमेश्वर ऊंची से ऊंची गति प्रदान करेंगे, उनको मोक्ष मिलेगी, स्वर्ग मिलेगा और राज्य सुख मिलेगा । हम लोग उन के आदर्श का पालन करेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता की मृत्यु से केवल गुजरात राज्य की क्षति ही नहीं हुई अपितु सारे देश की क्षति हुई है । मैं अपने सहयोगी सदस्यों की इस राय से सहमत हूं कि बलवन्त भाई की मृत्यु से प्रधान मंत्री जी की अपनी निजी क्षति हुई है । बलवन्त भाई प्रधान मंत्री जी के केवल राजनीतिक साथी ही नहीं थे अपितु लाला लाजपतराय के लोक सेवक मंडल के प्रमुख सदस्य होने के नाते वे उनके सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक कार्यों के साथी भी थे और प्रधान मंत्री जी के वह प्रमुख सलाहकार भी थे । बलवन्त भाई ने कच्छ आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में जो सेवा का सराहनीय कार्य किया आज इन संकट की घड़ियों में उनकी और भी अधिक अपेक्षा अनुभव इस देश को हो रही है । परन्तु वे गांधी जी के प्रमुख अनुयायी थे और जैसे गुजरात राज्य की परम्परा रही है गांधी जी ने जैसे शहीद की एक मृत्यु प्राप्त की बलवन्त भाई ने भी एक शहीद की मृत्यु प्राप्त की । व्यक्तिगत जीवन की उन की पवित्रता का स्मरण करते हुए लोग बलवन्त भाई को सफ़ेद कपड़ों में साधू कहा करते थे । परमात्मा उनकी दिवंगत आत्मा को सदगति प्रदान करे और उन के अधूरे कार्य को पूरा करने की शक्ति हम सब में दे ।

Mr. Speaker: On behalf of all Members, particularly on behalf of those who have not had the opportunity of speaking at this moment, I associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed here.

It is a great loss that our country has suffered. Shri Balwantrai Mehta was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He has died at the age of 66. He was about six miles from Bhuj in Kutch when this accident took place. What we have learnt as to how this crash occurred is most shocking.

He was Chairman of the Estimates Committee as has been observed, and I had occasion to watch him do his job so conscientiously and so laboriously. As has been mentioned by Shri Guha, he produced more than 120 reports during his time, which is a record figure. He brought his administrative experience to bear in his researches and enquiries, and that gave a new shape to all the work that was being done. I remember one or two occasions when it was considered by the Government that probably he was going further than the limits prescribed for the Estimates Committee, but ultimately it was found that he was right, and

he has set down traditions for the Estimates Committee and raised the prestige and the standard of the Committee. The officials also recognised that Shri Balwantrai Mehta was correct in that attitude, and since then there has been complete co-operation between the officials and the Members of the Estimates Committee. That remains a record for the service and devotion that he showed towards that work.

As Chief Minister also, he has done a very wonderful job, and by all standards we can say that he was a great success in that. He will be remembered for a very long time as a true son of India who had much experience, who was very unassuming but very devoted to his duties. Certainly we deplore deeply the loss of this friend. I am sure the House will now stand for a while to mourn his loss.

(The Members then stood in silence for a while.)

I will convey the condolences of the House to the members of his family as has been the desire of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Questions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I hope we will get one hour for questions.

Mr. Speaker: Only whatever is left.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, Sir, one full hour.

Mr. Speaker: That was decided last time.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर में सांविधानिक परिवर्तन

\+

*720 { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 19 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 903 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाक-अधिकृत तथा-कथित आजाद कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा किये गये सांविधानिक परिवर्तनों के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भेजे गये पत्र का उत्तर प्राप्त हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाह करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने, उस को और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को यह पत्र भेजे जाने के पश्चात्, उक्त राज्य-क्षेत्र में और अधिक परिवर्तन किये हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy each of Pakistan's reply and our counter-reply is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4891/65].

(c) Government have seen reports to the effect that martial law has been declared in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब यह प्रश्न दिया गया था उस समय और आज की परिस्थिति में पर्याप्त परिवर्तन हो गया है इसलिए इस में तथाकथित आजाद कश्मीर शब्द लिखे हुए थे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, संरक्षण मंत्री जी ने और हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने अब यह मान लिया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस आक्रमण के बाद अब काश्मीर में युद्ध-विराम रेखा नाम की कोई चीज ही बाकी नहीं रह गयी है और पूरा काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और काश्मीर का प्रश्न दुनिया के कहीं किसी संगठन में चर्चा का विषय अब नहीं बन सकेगा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आप देश को आश्वासन दे सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा आपने खुद अभी कहा कि जब यह सवाल आप ने दिया था

तो हालात कुछ थे और अब हालात कुछ और हैं तो जो सवाल आप पूछना चाहते हैं वह मौजूदा आप के सवाल से तो ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है बल्कि वह आज की दशा से ताल्लुक रखता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग हो चुका है तब वहां पर युद्ध-विराम रेखा नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है और इसलिए अब काश्मीर का प्रश्न दुनिया के किसी संगठन में चर्चा का विषय नहीं बन सकेगा इस प्रकार का आश्वासन क्या हम देश को दे सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आश्वासन तो कोई इस वक्त नहीं दे सकता । आप और कुछ कहें । आश्वासन क्वैश्चन आवर में दिये भी नहीं जाते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पूरे कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय संविधान में जो धारा 370 अब निर्जीव हो चुकी है क्या सरकार उस को जल्दी हटाने का विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समझा यह गया था कि इस 370 को हटाने से उन का असर पड़ेगा ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Now that open martial law has been declared in those areas known as so called Azad Kashmir area, is the Government aware that almost all the officers—only very few local officers were there—who came from that area had been removed and it is obvious that Pakistan control has been promulgated? May I know if the Government has taken up this question in the UN where Kashmir is now being discussed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): It is a fact that Pakistan has always exercised almost complete control over occupied part of Kashmir although they have been keeping facade of Azad Kashmir Government and the like. There is nothing for us to take to the United Nations during the current discussions, because the UN should not, we think, go into the political future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Photographs of American Tanks

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*721. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the photographs of the foreign tanks and guns used by the Pakistani forces in Kutch have been sent to our Embassies/Missions abroad for publicity; and

(b) if so, the number of such films and photographs sent during the last two months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Over the period covering Pakistani aggression in Kutch, 83 prints of one film and about 1300 prints of five relevant photographs were sent to our various Missions abroad.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह फोटोग्राफ्स संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार के पास तक पहुंचाये गये क्योंकि यह प्रश्न जब पूछा गया था तब यह पाकिस्तान द्वारा कच्छ आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में था अब पाकिस्तान द्वारा आक्रमण इधर हम पर कश्मीर में हुआ है और तब से अब तक काफ़ी समय बीत चुका है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : यह तस्वीरें अमरीका भी भेजी गई थीं और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के लोगों ने भी उन को वहां पर देखा है । सब जगह यह तस्वीरें भेजी गई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमरीकी सरकार का उस पर रिऐक्शन क्या है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जैसा कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा, यह तस्वीरें ज्यादातर इस बात की प्रतीक थीं कि पाकिस्तान अमरीकी सामान का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है । इन बातों से साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि पाकिस्तान इनको इस्तेमाल कर रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन तस्वीरों को संसार के विविध समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित भी किया गया है, यदि हां, तो क्या अमरीका में भी यह चित्र प्रकाशित हुए थे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : काफ़ी देशों में प्रकाशित हुए थे । मेरा ऐसा ख़याल है कि शायद अमरीका में भी हुए थे लेकिन मैं इसे निश्चयपूर्वक कह नहीं सकता ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many of the tanks and guns that were photographed can be repaired and used in future?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): That has nothing to do with photographs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In countries other than America, as the mere publication of the photographs by itself might not convince anybody, I would like to know whether these photographs have been accompanied by what is more essential, that is, the proof of the fact that they are using these arms in contravention of the assurance given by the US Government that they would not be used against India; if they were, then the American Government would take some action. Without that, the photographs are meaningless.

Shri Dinesh Singh: This was suitably publicised, and as the House is aware, it is not only the photographs, but they can see the actual things now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any attempt has been made on the part of America to substantiate the veracity of these photographs by a personal visit of their representatives?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is an exhibition in Delhi; it is not necessary to go by the photographs.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether our Government really believed in the undertaking, in the beginning, that American arms given to Pakistan would not be used against us and that if they were used America would take serious action against Pakistan. I want to know that, and many people want to know that.

Shri Dinesh Singh: There was no reason for this Government not to believe any undertaking given by the US Government.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are we so naive?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the latest statement made by the US Secretary, Mr. McNamara, wherein he says that although the US Government has given arms to Pakistan, the Indian armed forces are four or five times more numerous than the Pakistani armed forces,—a fact that establishes our contention that America is not yet convinced—and what reasons have they advanced about the American arms being used by Pakistan and, if so, may I know the reactions of our Government to the statement made by Mr. McNamara?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think that this necessarily follows, as the hon. Member has tried to put; they have accepted that Pakistan is using the American equipment. That is what we were publicising. So far as the question of the size of the army is concerned, because we have a larger army and therefore Pakistan is entitled to use American weapons—that has nothing to do with it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Having regard to the fact that American arms are being used by Pakistan and that these photographs of the tanks used by Pakistan—the tanks which were supplied by America are also there, yet, in view of the fact that our embassies were not able to make the necessary impact on the public mind in various foreign countries, may I know what efforts the Government propose to take to see that our publicity is made quite effective in other countries?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would not say that we were unable to make any impact. I think the whole world has acknowledged that Pakistan has used American weapons.

Shri Swaran Singh: I may add that even Pakistan does not deny that it is using those American equipments against us in Chaamb and elsewhere.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the general acceptance that Pakistan is using American arms, may I know whether the Government have any reactions of the US Government available as to what is being done or proposed to be done to stop this and to secure the conformity of Pakistan to the assurance that was conveyed at the time of receiving this assistance and the assurance given to us by America?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have reminded the United States Government of the assurance that had been given to us at the time when this arms aid was given in a massive manner to Pakistan. (*Interruption*). The United States Government, though not in so many words, have more or less confessed their inability to do anything in the present situation.

Shri Hem Barua: Why inability? (*Interruption*).

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अमरीका के कुछ पत्रों और वहां के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों ने बराबर इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि हमें भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों ओर से अमरीकन आर्म्ज के प्रयोग की शिकायत मिली है । क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात का प्रतिवाद किया है कि हमने पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ अमरीकी अस्त्रों का प्रयोग नहीं किया है ; यदि हां, तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जो कुछ कहा है, उसके अतिरिक्त लिखित या मौखिक रूप में अमरीका सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई है कि हम ने उसके अस्त्रों का प्रयोग नहीं किया है, बल्कि पाकिस्तान ने किया है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसके मुताल्लिक लिखित रूप में कुछ नहीं मिला है । हमने कह दिया है कि हमें जो अमरीकन हथियार मिले थे, वे पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं किये गये ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know if, apart from not accepting the responsibility of having given aid which Pakistan is using against India, sources from America say, if we have given more aid to Pakistan it is only natural because India has a greater numerical military strength and nothing could be done about this?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is nothing for me to reply.

Massing of Pak. Forces on East Pakistan Border

*722. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government in a telegram sent on the 14th May, 1965 has asked the East Pakistan Government to withdraw its forces massed along the border, fill up trenches dug and dismantle the bunkers as these are in violation of the ground rules;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received from Pakistan; and

(c) if not, the further steps likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) On May 14, 1965, the West Bengal Government sent a telegram to the Government of East Pakistan emphatically denying Pakistani allegations of massing of Indian Forces around the Pakistan enclave of Dahagram and asking East Pakistan Government to instruct their Border officials not to interfere with the work of metalling of a road which was in progress in Tinbigha within Indian territory. In this telegram, the East Pakistan Government was also asked to withdraw their forces from places along the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, including the Cooch-Behar sector.

(b) In their reply, the Government of East Pakistan reiterated their allegations and demands, but ignored the West Bengal Government's demand for withdrawal of Pakistan Forces from East Pakistan-West Bengal border.

(c) Adequate security measures are being taken by our Security Forces.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that after the ultimatum by expansionist China, East Pakistan has massed troops along all the borders, including Nadiad, and if so, what steps have been taken to counteract them?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is concentration of war-like activities along the border in the districts of Rangpur, Rajshahi and Dinajpur in East Pakistan. In answer to part (c), I have answered that the government is taking adequate steps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is, after the Chinese ultimatum whether they have increased.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that a big air base has been built by Pakistan in Jessore and, if so, have adequate steps been taken to see that they are not able to bombard our Indian territory from that base?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I do not think I should reply to that question. We know that air-base is there. What steps, if any, are taken is a matter for the defence forces. We should never discuss what are the counter steps to be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is an airbase in Jessore and what steps have been taken to see that they are not able to bombard our territory from there?

Mr. Speaker: Is there an air-base in Jessore?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know, Sir; it is for the Defence Minister to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. This question has been raised every day and we are getting news. But we are precluded from asking questions. Naturally we are unable to know about Jessore . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him and he says he has not got the information. I will request him to find out and supply that information.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Can't the Minister say that we are in a position to counteract it effectively and stop it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A team of Sabre jets is there. Everybody knows this and the Minister does not know!

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, there is nothing to be asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reliable reports been received that

there are several Chinese military advisers, officers and technicians active in East Pakistan and if so, has the government reasons to believe that the recent Chinese ultimatum to India is linked up with joint preparations for a military offensive by China and Pakistan in the eastern sector?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no doubt from the phraseology used in the Chinese note that there is collusion between China and Pakistan. As to what is the actual unfolding of that in the form of technicians or other Chinese people there, the government may have information, but I cannot give any precise information on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This is very strange indeed, to say the least, that Government may have some information on this. Our papers are full of it, foreign papers are more full of it, that Chinese advisers are working with Pakistan. I do not think it is in the public interest to hide it from Parliament and the people.

Mr. Speaker: Whether those Chinese are there can be said. I agree that a precise answer may not be available.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is what I ventured to point out. We have some information that Chinese may be there, but it is very difficult for me to make a categorical statement about their number, where they are and in what capacity they are.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, we sent our troops to the eastern sector as soon as Pakistan aggressed on us in the Rann of Kutch, but as soon as the cease-fire agreement was signed with Pakistan over the Rann of Kutch we withdrew our troops from the eastern frontier. Now even the Chief Minister of Assam says that Pakistan is massing troops on a mass scale on the eastern frontier. In the context of that, may I know what steps our Government have taken and whether our Government have sent our troops to the eastern frontier now or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, we have always been following this very healthy practice of not making statements about withdrawal of troops or movement of troops on the borders. I would appeal to hon. Members that we should stick to that.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Every question should not be followed with a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, there is a very relevant point and you will discover it. When our troops were withdrawn from the eastern frontier after the signing of the cease-fire agreement, it was declared . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Then let that declaration remain there. What we have to do the Government must be doing.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister of External Affairs said that about the stationing of troops . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We should not here disclose where we are stationing our troops.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान, एस्तूनिस्तान और पूर्वी बंगाल में फौजी हिफाजत और कारंवाई के इलावा कोई राजनीतिक कार्य भी किया है जिससे पाकिस्तान को धक्का लगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कोई राजनैतिक काम हमने वहां ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में नहीं किया है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government thinks that all these provocative acts on the eastern frontier are mere camouflages to divert the attention of the Government of India from the western frontier; if not, whether the Government

thinks that these acts on the eastern side are a prelude to something ominous in collusion with the Chinese?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, Sir, these are things which should be left to the military experts.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather a matter of opinion.

T.V. Sets

*723. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made for the requirement of television sets in the next ten years; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to achieve that?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The requirements of T.V. sets in the next ten years will depend on the rate of expansion of TV Service. The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 4.7 crores for setting up TV Stations in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, besides the expansion of the Delhi Station. When the proposed TV Stations also come up, it is expected that the demand may be about one lakh sets.

(b) It is proposed to import about 10,000 sets to meet the immediate requirements of Delhi. The Central Electronics Research Institute, Pilani aim to produce about 1000 T.V. sets per annum.

The Ministry of Industry and Supply are also exploring possibilities of setting up of indigenous industry for manufacture of T.V. sets.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने गौर किया है कि बढ़ की जरूरतों को महसूस करते हुए फिलहाल यह काम मुल्तवी रखा जाए जिससे कि हमारी सारी शक्ति डिफेंस के कामों में लग सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : ऐसा अगर उचित होगा तो जरूर करेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कभी ख्याल किया है कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था से अमीर लोग फायदा उठा लेते हैं और गरीब लोग महरूम रह जाते हैं और समाजवाद के इस ढांचे में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि गरीब लोगों को भी इससे फायदा मिल सके, वे भी इससे फायदा उठा सकें ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी: जी नहीं, यह सत्य नहीं है । इसका कारण यह है कि टी० वी० के द्वारा बहुत सी सुविधायें जो आजकल अमीर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, वे पहली दफा हमारी बस्तियों में, म्यूनिसिपल स्कूलों में टेली-क्लब्ज इत्यादि में जा रही हैं । आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि जो सैट दिल्ली पहुंचे हैं उनमें से हमने कुछ मिलिटरी अस्पतालों के लिए अलग किये हैं और वे वहां लग रहे हैं ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: I would like to know as to what would be the criteria for allotting the 10,000 TV sets that are coming and whether preference would be given to Members of Parliament and journalists.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is for Members of Parliament themselves to decide who has a priority—whether M.Ps. have a priority or our jawans who are wounded and are in military hospitals or school children in municipal schools or poor people in *jhuggis* and *bastis*. Preference at the moment is being given to schools, hospitals, tele clubs, social and cultural organisations.

Mr. Speaker: I would not advise the Government to put a television set here in Parliament.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस वर्ष में एक लाख मैट्रो

की जरूरत होगी और वे बाहर के मुल्कों से मंगाये जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में किन-किन मुल्कों से बातचीत हो रही है ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: At the moment we are dealing only with rupee payment countries and the countries naturally are Hungary, Czechoslovakia etc.—I cannot give you the list now. So far as these sets are concerned, these 10,000 sets include about 1,000 sets imported by a person against an import licence. That is also here.

Child Workers

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*724. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to **state**:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 15 million child **workers** in the country;

(b) the measures advocated to protect them against exploitation and overwork;

(c) whether it is also a fact there are 12 million or more of **workers** above 60 years in age; and

(d) whether any provision is being made for granting old age pensions for these workers, specially agricultural labour?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, according to the figures compiled by the Registrar-General of India.

(b) A considerable number of young people are listed as engaged in family occupations especially agriculture where young school-going boys and girls lend a helping hand in household cultivation, tending cattle etc. Suitable restrictive provisions in regard to employment of child labour in industries already exist in the various Central labour laws to protect them from exploitation. Family planning, improvement in health standards leading to a longer expectation of life, making primary education compulsory, general economic development leading to increase in *per capita* income, will gradually decrease the need for child labour.

(c) Yes, according to the figures of the Registrar-General of India.

(d) The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan have introduced old age pension schemes for assisting aged destitutes. The question of introduction of a Retirement/Family Pension scheme for workers who are members of Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund is under consideration of the Department of Social Security. A Model Old Age Pension Scheme for grant of pensions to aged destitutes is also under consideration in that Department.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government is sincerely examining the question that children aged 10-15 years only are now working as agricultural labour and as domestic servants? What specific measures are being taken to see that they are not exploited?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir; out of these 15 million about 95 per cent of these childrn are engaged in agriculture. The reason is that the poor agriculturists are not in a position to put their children into schools and want to utilise them. That is more economic to them.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the bold statement made by the Minister of Labour and Employment that the people who had nothing, 10 years before, have become wealthy by scrupulous and unscrupulous means, may I know whether Government has evolved any scheme to tax unearned income or the windfall profits of the new wealthy class?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I think the Finance Minister has already initiated some step.

Re: Short Notice Question No. 6

Mr. Speaker: The Short Notice Question is postponed to some other day as was desired by the Members who had sponsored it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

साम्प्रदायिक तनाव

*719. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री ज० ना० विद्यालंकार :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जून 1965 के पहले सप्ताह में आयोजित गृह-मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में दिये गये इस आशय के सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे है, कि साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना को फैलने से रोकने और भय तथा तनाव के वातावरण को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से, आवश्यकता अनुभव होने पर, जनता को समाचार पत्रों, रेडियो और अन्य साधनों के द्वारा शिक्षित किया जाना चाहिये ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : जून 1965 में हुए राज्यों के गृह मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ था । फिर भी भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि साम्प्रदायिकता, हिंसा, अफ़वाह फैलाने और अखबारों के उत्तेजनात्मक लेखों से राष्ट्र के हित और सुरक्षा को जो खतरा पहुंचता है, उसके बारे में सभी तरीकों और साधनों से जनता को आगाह करे ।

U. N. Secretary-General's Report on Kashmir

*735. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, has recently submitted a report to the Security Council on Kashmir;

(b) if so, when and the precise observations and recommendations made in the report; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) (a) and (b). Sir, the attention of the hon. Members is drawn to Government's answer to Starred Question No. 584 on September 13, 1965, wherein a copy of the Secretary General's report was laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government's reaction is contained in reply dated September 6, 1965 concerning Security Council Resolution of September 4, 1965, which took note of the report of the Secretary General. A copy of India's reply is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4892/65].

बेल्ल टेलीफोन निर्माण कम्पनी

*736. **श्री बागड़ी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेल्ल टेलीफोन निर्माण कम्पनी के सहयोग से बंगलौर में टेलीफोन निर्माण कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में समझौता किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना पूंजीगत परिव्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) बेल्ल टेलीफोन कम्पनी के सहयोग से भारत में पेण्टाकौण्टा क्रासबार स्विचिंग टेलीफोन प्रणाली का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने के विषय में एक करार पर, 21 मई, 1965 को हस्ताक्षर हुए थे ।

(ख) यह उपकरण बनाने की पूर्ण-उत्पादन क्षमता क्रमिक रूप से बढ़ कर जून, 1967 तक एक-पारी के आधार पर 1,00,000 लाइन प्रति-वर्ष हो जायेगी । क्रासबार उपकरण का निर्माण भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लि० में ही किया जा रहा है और इस के लिए कोई नया कारखाना नहीं बनाया जा रहा है । न्यूयार्क का "इंटरनेशनल स्टेण्डर्ड इलेक्ट्रिक कारपोरेशन" जो कि पेण्टाकोण्टा क्रासबार उपकरण के पेटेण्ट का स्वत्वाधिकारी है, भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लि० की अंश-पूंजी में 59·52 लाख रुपये तक लगाने के लिये और भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लि० को कुल 47·62 लाख रुपये का ऋण देने के लिये सहमत हो गया है । शेयरों में 59·62 लाख रुपये के उपर्युक्त पूंजी-निवेश में से 35·71 लाख रुपया नक़द अदा किया जायगा और शेष 23·81 लाख रुपया जानकारी के बदले की जाने वाली अदायगी के रूप में होगा ।

(ग) क्रासबार एकांश की प्राक्कलित लागत पूंजी 1·27 करोड़ रु० होगी जिसकी उपलब्धि के बारे में प्रस्ताव यह है कि भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लि० इसे अपने आन्तरिक स्रोतों, और इंटरनेशनल इलेक्ट्रिक कारपोरेशन तथा अन्य अंशधारियों से प्राप्त इक्विटी रकम में से जुटायेगा । इस प्रायोजना में भारत सरकार ने सीधे कोई पूंजी नहीं लगायी है ।

Screening of Emergency Commissioned Officers

*727. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued orders for the screening of officers commissioned after the declaration of Emergency in 1962 for permanent absorption in the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, how this work of screening has progressed so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Screening of the first batch of medical Emergency Commissioned Officers who applied for Permanent Commission is in progress. Screening of other Emergency Commissioned Officers has not yet started.

Harassment by Pakistan of Residents of Indian Enclaves

*728. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked Pakistan in a note on the 1st July, 1965 for immediate steps to stop harassment by Pakistani nationals of the residents of the two Indian enclaves in Rangpur district in East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the nature of reply received, if any; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Note was merely acknowledged. However, the Government of East Pakistan, with whom the Government of West Bengal had lodged a protest on the same subject, denied that Pakistan nationals were threatening or harassing Indian nationals in Bhotbari.

(c) Although the Government of East Pakistan claim to have taken steps to ensure that Indian nationals in Bhotbari are not harassed, the Government of India's policy has been to watch the situation carefully

and to take up with the Pakistan authorities any complaint of victimization or harassment received from Indian nationals in our enclaves in East Pakistan.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

*729. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Calcutta High Court Bar Association demanding a thorough enquiry into the mystery of death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) whether there is any truth in the news that the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru even after the report of Shah Nawaz Committee had written to one of the brothers of Netaji that no precise data was available about the death of Netaji; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government and whether they consider the necessity of appointment of a commission of Jurists to enquire into this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) It is in the knowledge of the Government of India that on July 9, 1965, the Calcutta High Court Bar Association passed a resolution demanding the appointment of 'a commission of enquiry of eminent Jurists to enquire into the matter afresh'.

(b) In reply to a letter dated the 12th May, 1962 from Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to the former on 13th May, 1962. In that letter, Panditji had said:

> "You ask me to send you proof of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof. But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's Report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died."

In reply to Shri Suresh Chandra Bose's subsequent letter, dated 8th August, 1962, Panditji wrote to him on 12th August, 1962, as follows:

> "I wrote to you that all the circumstantial evidence made me believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had died. Much of this evidence was given in the report made by the committee appointed for this purpose, which visited Japan. You will find the date, place and circumstances mentioned in that Committee's Report.
>
> "Apart from that report, the length of time that has elapsed is itself confirmatory of the fact of his death."

(c) The Government of India continue to hold the view that there is no justification for the setting up of a fresh enquiry committee to go into the matter.

किरकी विस्फोटक यंत्र कारखाने में विस्फोट

*730. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि :

(क) 21 अगस्त, 1965 को किरकी विस्फोटक यंत्र कारखाने में हुए विस्फोट के कारण अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन संबंधी (श्री अ० म० थ,मस) : (क) 11 जानों की क्षति के अतिरिक्त क्षति का अनुमान लगभग 82,000 रुपये है ।

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए नियुक्त जांच बोर्ड की कार्यवाही निरीक्षणाधीन है ।

Indian P. O. Ws.

***731. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 272 on the 30th August, 1965 and to the supplementaries thereon and state:

(a) whether the released Indian prisoners-of-war including Flt. Lt. Sikka have been questioned as regards their treatment while in Pakistan custody; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). All the released Indian prisoners-of-war have been questioned and it has been found out that treatment meted out to them while in Pakistan custody was not satisfactory. Debriefing of Flt. Lt. Sikka is still in progress and it is not possible at this stage to give a definite opinion about the treatment given to him.

Code of Discipline in Industry

***732. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the working of the Code of Discipline in Industry was recently held;

(b) if so, the main observations made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes on August 21, 1965.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4893/65].

(c) Action to implement the conclusions will be taken after they have been approved by the Indian Labour Conference at its next session.

चीन से विरोध-पत्र

733. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती मंजूला सुल्तान :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में चीन से कोई विरोध-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में भारत पर सिक्किम की सीमा के निकट आक्रमण करने का आरोप लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की सहायता करने के लिए विचार से चीन द्वारा सैनिक कार्यवाही किये जाने का खतरा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार प्रतिरक्षा संबंधी क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) चीन सरकार के 27 अगस्त, 1965 के विरोध-पत्र में भारत पर यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि उसने जुलाई 1965 में चार बार सिक्किम-चीन सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है । बाद में 8 सितम्बर 1965 के नोट में यह आरोप दुहराए गए और साथ ही पुराना

यह आरोप भी लगाया गया कि भारतीय सैनिक सिक्किम-चीन सीमा पर चीन की तरफ़ मोर्चा लगाए हैं ; चीन सरकार के 8 सितम्बर, 1965 के जवाब में भारत सरकार ने 12 सितम्बर 1965 को जो नोट दिया था उसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी है । **पुस्तकालय, में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-4894/65]** ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार चीन-पाक साठगांठ के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग है और किसी भी स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए तैयार है ।

Restrictions on Movements of Mr. Phizo

*734. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commissioner in London had asked the U.K. Government to restrict the movements of Mr. Phizo, the exiled Naga Leader;

(b) if so, the reply given by the U.K. Government thereto; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to pursue the matter further with the U.K. Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Indian High Commissioner in London has conveyed our views to the Government of U.K. that this Government would not favour Mr. Phizo, a British National, being given facilities to travel abroad to indulge in activities prejudicial to the interests of India.

(b) The U.K. Government regretted their inability to impose restrictions on the movements of a British national.

(c) The question of pursuing the matter further does not arise at this juncture as we have received no report of Mr. Phizo's intention of visiting any other country.

Cairo Radio

*735. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government-controlled Cairo Radio in its main English broadcast on the 6th September, 1965 completely blacked out all references by India's Prime Minister and Defence Minister to Indian Army's action against Pakistani bases and only gave the Pakistani version of the Indian attack and President Ayub Khan's broadcast; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with U.A.R. Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The U.A.R. Embassy here has denied this press report. According to the Embassy the statements of the Government of India on the Indo-Pakistani situation have been broadcast by Cairo Radio.

(b) Does not arise.

Speech of Chief Representative of Arab League in India

*736. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the speech of Dr. Clovis Maksoud, the Chief Representative of Arab League in India made at a meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs at New Delhi on the 25th August, 1965 at acking a friendly country viz. United States of America by describing her legitimate international duties in Vietnam as an "Imperialist intervention in Asia that leads to political distintegration and frittering away of our developmental pursuits; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been or is proposed to be taken in regard to this gross breach of diplomatic privileges involved in this case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government of India understand that the Chief Representa-

tive of the Arab League was not correctly reported. In his speech at the Indian Council of World Affairs on 25th August, Dr. Clovis Maksoud referred to conflict in Vietnam as not being bilateral or a regional issue but having global repercussions.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं का धर्म-परिवर्तन

*737. {**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** **श्री बागड़ी :**

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान की राष्ट्रीय सभा में संसद्-सचिव श्री हामिद रजा गैलानी ने कुछ समय पूर्व राष्ट्रीय सभा को सूचना दी थी, कि 2,700 हिन्दू ईसाई बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन हिन्दुओं में से अधिकतर लोग हरिजन थे और उनकी असहायावस्था से लाभ उठा कर उन्हें ईसाई बनाया गया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि इसी प्रकार बड़ी भारी संख्या में हिन्दुओं को मुसलमान बनने पर मजबूर किया गया ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की रिपोर्ट देखी है कि श्री हामिद रजा गैलानी ने 25 जून को पाकिस्तान की राष्ट्रीय असैम्बली में कहा था कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में 2,479 पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को ईसाई बनाया गया ।

(ख) खबर है कि श्री गैलानी ने यह भी कहा था कि जिन लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया, उन में से अधिकांश अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

(ग) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दुओं को इस्लाम ग्रहण करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया है ।

External Publicity

*738. Shri **Surendra Pal Singh**: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken any further steps to strengthen our publicity abroad; and

(b) if so, what are those steps and the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The question of strengthening our publicity abroad is kept under constant review by the Government and necessary steps are taken from time to time.

Recently, teleprinter links have been established with 38 of our Missions abroad and we are thus now able to rush news regarding day-to-day happenings in the country to our Missions abroad twice a day on teleprinter and by press cables. Attractive publicity pamphlets are also being produced on an urgent basis and sent abroad.

Mechanisation of Postal Services

*739. {**Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mechanisation of postal services has been hampered on account of paucity of machines;

(b) if so, how far these services are proposed to be mechanised this year; and

(c) the steps being taken to procure adequate and proper type of machines?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Mechanisation of the postal services has been hampered to a large extent as the type of machines required are not manufactured in the country.

(b) Greater use is proposed to be made of postal vending machines, franking machines, coin changers, ad-

ding and listing machines, calculators, bundle tying machines and stamp cancelling machines. For the conveyance of mails conveyors and elevators will be installed and for better hygiene a bag cleaning unit will be set up.

(c) Indian manufacturers are being given the necessary specifications and encouraged to produce the various types of mechanical aids required. Some machines are also being imported from abroad.

Protest to U.S. against use of U.S. Tanks by Pakistan

*740. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been made to the United States against the use of American Patton tanks by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Vigorous protests were made to the U.S. Government both in Delhi and Washington against the deployment of American Patton Tanks and F-86 Aircrafts by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, immediately after the commencement of hostilities in the Chhamb-Akhnoor Sector.

(b) The U.S. Government indicated its helplessness to control the misuse of Military equipment supplied to Pakistan under its Military Aid Programme.

However, the embargo on the export of arms to India and Pakistan may be considered to be the U.S. reaction to the misuse by Pakistan of Military Aid Programme arms supplied to her by the U.S.

Dalai Lama

*741. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dalai Lama has asked for permission to go to New York in order to represent the case of Tibet before the United Nations General Assembly Session commencing in September this Year; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू स्त्रियों का अपहरण तथा बलात् धर्म-परिवर्तन

*742. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यक जातियों की हिन्दू स्त्रियों का अपहरण तथा बलात् धर्म-परिवर्तन पुनः प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख) . हमें अभी हाल में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । बहरहाल, सरकार के ध्यान में जब कभी इस तरह के मामले आते हैं, तब वे पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाये जाते हैं, हालांकि उनका कोई संतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं निकलता ।

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड बंगलौर के कर्मचारी

*743. **श्री मधु लिमये:** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या एच० ए० एल० तथा बी० ई० एल० बंगलौर में इस समय कोई औद्योगिक विवाद चल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन के मंत्रालय ने मैसूर सरकार को अनुदेश दिया है कि कर्मचारियों की सब मांगें, उन मांगों को छोड़ कर जो कि मजूरी बोर्ड को पहले ही पेश की जा चुकी है, औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के सामने पेश कर दी जाए ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इन सम्बन्धी मांगें इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग के मजूरी बोर्ड के विचारार्थ विषय के अन्तर्गत आती है । । गैर-धन सम्बन्धी मांगें मैसूर सरकार की औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध मशीनरी द्वारा समझौते में ले ली गई। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स का सम्बन्ध है , 14 सितम्बर 1965 को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि० के मामले में समझौता कार्यवाही जारी है ।

काश्मीर के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव की अपील

*744. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द:** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव की काश्मीर में युद्ध बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में अपील प्रधान मंत्री को प्राप्त हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ग): प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 सितम्बर, 1965 को सदन में जो वक्तव्य दिया था, माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान उसकी ओर दिलाया जाता है ।

Demarcation of Boundary between East and West Bengal

*745. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the decisions taken at the recent Indo-Pakistani Survey Officials Conference for the demarcation of boundary between two Bengals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2406/65].

External Publicity

*746. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective measures have been urgently taken to gear up external publicity, particularly with regard to Pakistani aggression against India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) why, despite such measures, the Governments, the Press and the Radio in several friendly countries have not sufficiently appreciated India's stand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are some of the measures taken:

(i) General and special briefings

to the large number of foreign press, radio and television correspondents at present in India;

(ii) Organised visits by foreign correspondents to some operational areas;

(iii) Daily dispatch by teleprinter to our missions of:

(i) situation on the various operational fronts;

(ii) important statements in Parliament, speeches by Indian leaders, exchange of correspondence etc.

(iv) Dispatch of background materia., feature arti.les and articles published in the foreign and Indian press;

(v) Production of special pamphlets;

(vi) Supply of photographs of captured arms and ammunition and other proof establishing Pakistan's aggression against India.

(c) It is not correct to say that "the Governments, the Press and the Radio in several friendly countries have not sufficiently appreciated India's stand". Wherever our stand has not been appreciated it is due more to the political considerations prevailing in that country rather than the lack of publicity efforts on our part.

Arms Aid from U.K.

*747. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Kingdom has stopped arms shipments to India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). "The present circumstances" have been stated by the U.K. Government as the reason for this step. Government of India, however, consider this step to be an unjustified one, particu arly as Chinese aggression against which this aid was given is still continuing and assuming a more active character.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय उच्चायोग

*748. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शंकरन प्रसाद :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री अल्वारेस :
श्री कंवर राम गुप्त :
श्री बारियर :
श्री वृटा सिंह :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प० ला० बाकपाल :
श्री प० ह० भील :
श्री इं० चं० शर्मा :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री वाल्मीकि :
श्री मालिक :
श्री लक्ष्मण भवानी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने रावलपिंडी तथा कराची-स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग की गतिविधियों पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने भी भारत स्थित पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग पर वैसी ही रोक लगा दी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). हमने पारस्परिकता के आधार पर नई दिल्ली-स्थित पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशन पर वैसे ही प्रतिबंध लगाए हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Wage Board for Transport Workers

2403. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Road Transport Workers' National Federation for forming a Wage Board for the Industry; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Crew Men's Strike at Cochin Port

2404. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lighter Crew men of the Cochin Port were on strike in May and June, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) About 1200 workers of the Boat owners in Cochin Port were on strike from the mid-night of 1st June 1965 to the 13th June, 1965.

There was no strike by the lighter crew in the month of May 1965.

(b) The demand was about the implementation of recommendations regardng interim relief of the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers of major ports.

(c) The Central industrial relations machinery intervened and brought about a mutual settlement on 13th June 1965, whereby the employers represented by Boat Owners' Association agreed to enhance the wages of the boat crew by Re. 1·30 paise per worker per day. As a result of the settlement the strike was called off and from the morning of 14th June 1965 normal work was resumed.

Hotel and Tea Shop Workers

2405. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the minimum wages of the hotel and tea shops workers in Kerala;

(b) when the present minimum wages were fixed;

(c) whether Government are aware that this category of workers in Kottayam District are forced to work from 14 to 18 hours per day; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) The existing minimum rates of wages which were notified by the Government of Kerala in November, 1960 came into force from 1st January 1961.

(c) No complaints to this effect have been received by the Government of Kerala.

(d) Does not arise.

Kerala Shops and Establishment Act

2406. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in which the Kerala Shops and Establishment Act has been implemented;

(b) the number of employees covered; and

(c) the number of complaints received regarding the violations of the provisions of the Act during the year 1964?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Act is being implemented by the State Government in the Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Allepey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore in the areas shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4896/65].

(b) 87,864.

(c) 604.

स्पिती घाटी में सड़कें

2407. श्री हेमराज : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड ने सुमाड़ काजा और निचिंग-किओरिक सड़क (स्पिती घाटी) का निर्माण कार्य अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ;

(ग) उस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह निर्माण कार्य लोक निर्माण विभाग, पंजाब को देने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) क्या उस पर होने वाले व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति पंजाब सरकार को की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) (क) तथा (ख). सुमदो और रंगड़ीक को मिलाने वाली सड़क के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम बोर्ड के कार्यक्रम में शामिल है। परन्तु उसका निर्माण कार्य अभी फौरन ही हस्तगत नहीं किया जा रहा। तुरन्त कार्यक्रम में शामिल है सुमदो से कौरीक को जाने वाली सड़क का निर्माण, और कार्य मुख्य इंजीनियर दीपक द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सुमदो और कौरीक मार्ग के निर्माण का खर्च लगभग 80 लाख रुपये है। इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार बर्दाश्त कर रही है।

(घ) तथा (ङ) : सुमदो रंगड़ीक मार्ग को बनाने वाले अभिकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार उस समय किया जाएगा, जब इसका निर्माण कार्य हस्तगत करने का निर्णय किया गया।

Tibetans in India

2408. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees in India and the various avocations they are engaged in; and

(b) whether they are treated as foreigners or Indian citizens?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The number of Tibetan refugees in India, as it stands today, is approximately 50,000.

They are engaged in agriculture, handicrafts, Small Scale Industries, petty trade, Semi-Technical jobs and road work.

(b) They are treated as foreigners.

Deposits in Post Offices Under Small Savings Scheme in M.P.

2409. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited in the various Post Offices of Madhya Pradesh under the Small Savings Scheme as on 30th June, 1965; and

(b) the comparative figures of other States during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The total amount of deposits in various small savings schemes during the period from 1st January 1965 to 30th June 1965 is Rs. 7,48,05,266.

(b) State-wise statistics are not readily available.

Visit of Maharaja of Sikkim

2410. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharaja of Sikkim is on an official visit to Delhi these days; and

(b) if so, the object of his visit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) His Highness the Chogyal was on a visit to Delhi from the 31st August to the 8th September 1965. The visit was partly official and partly private.

(b) The object of his visit was to have preliminary consultations about Sikkim's next development Plan for the period 1966-7?

Post Offices in Rented Buildings

2411. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Madras State housed in rented buildings at present;

(b) the rent paid by Government for such Post Offices during 1964-65; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide Departmental buildings for the said Post Offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1257 Post Offices.

(b) Rs. 11,71,051·00 paise.

(c) (i) Sites acquired for 15 post offices.

(ii) Sites under acquisition for 82 offices.

(iii) In other cases, sites are being selected.

Mobile Post Offices in Madras

2412. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile Post Offices in Madras State at present;

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in Madras State; and

(c) if so, their field of operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Two.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Exchanges in Madras

2413. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of Telephone Exchanges in Madras State as on the 31st July, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): 270.

Post Offices in Madras

2414. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in the Madras State in 1964;

(b) the number of Post Offices upgraded in that State in 1964; and

(c) the places where telegraphic facilities were provided in that State in 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 434.

(b) 83.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4897/65].

Telugu Broadcasts for South-East Asian Countries

2415. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Telugu speaking people in Malaysia through the Indian High Commissioner there requesting for an allotment of at least half-an-hour for Telugu A.I.R. Broadcasts for South East Asia;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) if answer to part (c) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). A representation was received in June last from the Andhra Association of Malaysia not through the Indian High Commission but by the Government direct.

(c) and (d). On consideration, it was not found possible to comply with the suggestion as All India Radio's technical equipment was inadequate.

Cease-fire Violations by Nagas

2416. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents of violation of the agreement with underground Nagas for cessation of hostilities in Nagaland during the last four months;

(b) the total loss or damage to life and property involved in these violations; and

(c) the action taken by Government to stop such violations in future?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The details of incidents of violation of terms of Suspension of Operations in Nagaland by underground Nagas are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4898/65].

(b) No loss of life and damage to property have been involved in these violations. But the underground have extorted large sums of money under duress.

(c) The Civil Administration have been instructed to take necessary steps in accordance with law for protecting lives and property whenever complaints of extortion or forcible collection are received. Police action is being intensified in order to maintain law and order and to deal with the delinquents.

All important cases of violation of terms of suspension of operations have also been brought to the notice of the Peace Mission to enable it to take them up with the underground.

Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling

2417. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling has approached Government to increase the financial help given to it;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No such proposal as approved by the Executive Council of the Institute has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Air Accidents

2418. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of I.A.F. accidents and the number of pilots killed in those accidents during the last 6 months?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It is not in public interest to give this information.

सेना सेवा से जवानों और अधिकारियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति

2419. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष भारतीय सेना से लगभग कितने जवान तथा अधिकारी सेवा-निवृत होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि इन सेवा-निवृत्त जवानों को सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बसने के लिये उचित सुविधायें प्रदान की जानी चाहियें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) सेवाओं के उन सेविवर्गों की संख्या, कि जो 1960 से 1964 की अवधि में प्रतिवर्ष औसतन, भारतीय सेना से सेवा निवृत्ति अथवा सेवाविमुक्त हुए नीचे दी गई है :—

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(ख) तथा (ग). भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के कई सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पुनरावास के सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, और सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Training Institutes for Women

2420. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expansion has been made in the Industrial Training Institute and certain other Institutes where crafts and typing are taught to the women in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the various branches where expansion has been made during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(c) the number of trainees, trades and staff increased during the last 6 months?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes; both in the Industrial Training Institute for Women at Curzon Road, New Delhi as well as in other Industrial Training Institutes where separate sections for women have been established to teach them crafts and typing. It may be stated that women are not debarred from joining any other sections in any Industrial Training Institute and in fact do so in certain trades *e.g.* Mechanic (Radio), Draughtsmen (Civil) and the like.

(b) 1962-63: Stenography (English), Knitting with Hand & Machine, and Cutting & Tailoring.

1963-64: Cutting & Tailoring and Embroidery & Needle Work.

(c) Nil.

Telegram Forms

2421. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to introduce the telegram forms in Hindi and other regional languages; and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Telegram forms in Hindi are already being sup-

plied to offices in the Hindi speaking areas. There is no proposal to print these forms in other regional languages.

Ambajhari Factory

2422. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Ambajhari Factory is proceeding according to the schedule; and

(b) when it is likely to go into production?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, until the recent ban imposed by United States against export of equipment of military value.

(b) The factory was expected to go into production in phases from June 1967 to the end of 1968.

Frigate "Alfenso De-Albuqurque"

2423. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Portuguese frigate Alfenso De-Albuqurque has been sold; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The ex-Portuguese frigate "Alfenso de Albuquerque" was disposed of by public auction through the D.G.S.&D. The reason for disposal was that the material state of the ship was such that the cost of repairs to make her seaworthy and operational would have been entirely out of proportion to her value as a warship.

Ex-Servicemen on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges

2424. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen on the live Registers of the various Employment Exchanges in each State seeking employment assistance as on the 30th June, 1965; and

(b) the number of such ex-servicemen who found employment till the 30th June, 1965?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4899/65].

Unemployment in U.P.

2425. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons as on the 30th June, 1965 as registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of educated persons, Matriculates and Graduates amongst them;

(c) the number of artisans, Doctors and Engineers amongst them; and

(d) the number of educated women amongst them?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The total number of persons who remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was 3,54,511.

(b) Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates)	1,05,251
Graduates (including Post-graduates)	9,884
Total (educated)	1,15,135
(c) Craftsmen and production process workers	28,727
Medical Graduates	13
Engineering Graduates	64

(d) 35,27

Vacancies Notified and Filled up in U.P.

2426. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the public and private sector establishments in Uttar Pradesh from 1st January, 1965 to 30th June, 1965; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in those establishments through various Employment Exchanges during the above period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b).

Sector	Vacancies notified	Vacancies filled
Public	39,200	29,640
Private	15,331	10,578
Total	54,531	39,218

Scheduled Caste Candidates Registered in Employment Exchanges in U.P.

2427. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them who were provided with employment assistance during the year 1964 and also during the period from January to June, 1965?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 57,866.

Year/period	No. of placements effected.
1964 . . .	14,676
1965 (January to June) .	6,185

Indians in Burma

2428. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who went to Burma upto 1st August, 1965 with capital from India and whose money has been frozen by the Government of Burma and the amount involved; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to get the release at least of the capital they took from India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The information is not available.

(b) Negotiations with the Government of Burma regarding repatriation of assets of Indian nationals are still continuing. No decisions have yet been reached.

दाहुआम क्षेत्र में सड़क बनाने पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा विरोध

2430. **श्री इ० मा० तिवारी :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दाहुआम क्षेत्र

में सड़क बनाने पर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को विरोध पत्र भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको आपत्ति का क्या आधार है ; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान ने इस सड़क के मामले को तीन बीघा के मिट्टी के पुश्ते के मामले से जोड़ दिया है । पाकिस्तान ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि इस मिट्टी के पुश्ते का निर्माण "युद्ध जैसी और आक्रामक कार्रवाईयों" का एक अंग है और इससे दाहाग्राम-वासियों को परेशानी होगी ।

(ग) ये आरोप एक दम बेबुनियाद हैं ।

Fire in Ordnance Factory, Chheoki

2431. **Shri Bade:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the Ordnance Depot at Chheoki, near Allahabad on or about the 10th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused; and

(c) the causes of the fire?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, on the 10th June 1965.

(b) Loss involved is estimated to be Rs. 20,000/- approximately.

(c) According to preliminary enquiries the cause of fire was sparks from a Railway engine which was shunting in the Timber area inside the Depot.

Employment in Public Sector

2432. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by the National Employment Service shows that the growth rate in employment in the public sector 'tended to sag' in 1964 particularly in transport communications;

(b) how it is accounted for;

(c) whether it is indicative of the fact that the personnel in public sector projects are being deployed against expansion programmes, thereby ensuring better utilisation of manpower;

(d) whether the study also revealed that the employment growth in agriculture, forestry, mining and quarrying substantially lagged behind than that in other spheres; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No. The Report on Employment in Public Sector for the period ended March 1965 indicated that employment in Transport and Communications increased by 5.5 per cent during the year 1964-65 as compared to 2.7 per cent during the previous year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) There is relatively higher rate of growth of employment in the non-agricultural sector which, according to the Third Five Year Plan, is expected to generate three times as much additional employment as that in the agricultural sector.

अखबारी कागज

2433. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1964 से 15 अगस्त, 1965 तक देश में कितना अखबारी कागज बनाया गया ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितना अखबारी कागज आयात किया गया ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को कितना-कितना अखबारी कागज दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को दिये गये अखबारी कागज का उपयोग समाचार पत्रों के प्रकाशन के लिये ही किया गया है ; कोई जांच की है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) : 33,417 मीटरी टन।

(ख) आयात के आंकड़े पूरे कलेन्डर मास के हिसाब से रखे जाते हैं। पहली अगस्त 1964 से 30 जून, 1965 तक की अवधि में 92357 मीटरी टन अखबारी कागज आयात किया गया। जुलाई और अगस्त के महीनों के आंकड़े अभी नहीं मिले हैं।

(ग) अखबारी कागज के विवरण के राज्य-वार अलग अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

(घ) और (ङ). अखबारी कागज का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए भारत के अखबारों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय के जांच दल, स्थान स्थान पर अचानक जा कर जांच करते हैं कि समाचार पत्र असल में कितना छपता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें भी गुप्त रूप से छानबीन करती हैं। जब पता चलता है कि प्रचार संख्या को बढ़ाकर बताया गया है, तो अखबारी कागज का कोटा उसी हिसाब से काट दिया जाता है। प्रचार संख्या की जांच पड़ताल का विवरण भारत के अखबारों के रजिस्ट्रार की नवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1965, के अध्याय 12 में दिया हुआ है। इस रिपोर्ट को 14 सितम्बर, 1965 को सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Special Stamps

2434. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the special stamps proposed to be issued till the end of 1965 in honour of the memory of the National leaders;

(b) whether Government have received representations from prominent men for the inclusion of the name of Dr. Rashbehari Bose in the revised programme for the issue of stamps; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to be issued on 31-10-1965.

(ii) Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das to be issued on 5-11-1965.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Owing to the limited capacity of the Security Press, the proposal could not be accepted by the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

Ashes of Netaji

2435. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal on his return from Japan that the ashes said to be of Netaji Subhas Bose kept there are actually not of Netaji;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this matter; and

(c) the result of such investigation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal, on his return from Japan, had made no statement whatsoever that the ashes kept in Renkoji temple in Japan were not actually those of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Wage Board for Tea Plantations

2436. { Shri Mohammad Elias: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantations has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Board has not submitted its final report but has made recommendations for interim wage increase. Second interim relief has also been recommended for some areas.

(b) and (c). The Wage Board is trying to resolve the differences between the parties and submit a unanimous report if possible.

Violations of Mines Act

2437. { Shri Mohammad Elias: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of coal mines against which prosecution cases have been launched for violations of Mines Act, Rules and Regulations in 1963, 1964 and 1965;

(b) the reasons for prosecution in each case; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a), (b) and (c). A statement giving the information for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 (upto the 30th June, 1965) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4900/65].

Stevedore System in Ports

2438. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 743 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision regarding the question of abolishing the Stevedore System in ports; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Nuclear Power Plant for Treating Sea Water

2439. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Atomic Energy Authority of Britain has in collaboration with a firm of British Engineers developed a nuclear power plant to convert large quantities of Sea water into fresh drinking water;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any plan to develop the use of nuclear power for such purposes in order to solve the drinking water problem and irrigation water problems in some of the most difficult parts of India near sea shores; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Government is aware that the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, in collaboration with British industry, has made extensive studies on desalination in order to determine optimum design parameters and to give cost indications in different sets of circumstances.

(b) and (c). The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay is actively studying the problems involved in desalination using nuclear energy. The studies conducted so far have shown that, generally speaking, dual purpose plants, i.e., those which produce both power and water, will be more economical than single purpose plants, which will produce water only. In the present state of technology in this field, it would be possible to produce water for domestic consumption only at acceptable cost, and it would still be too expensive for agricultural purposes.

Mountaineering Anniversary in Switzerland

2440. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland celebrated recently the 100th anniversary of the climbing of the Matterhorn peak and that she invited a large number of renowned climbers from all over the World to participate in the function;

(b) if so, whether any invitation was extended to India; and

(c) if so, the number of Indian climbers who went to that country and for how long?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Swiss Alpine Club celebrated the Centenary of the climbing of the Matterhorn peak at Zermatt (Switzerland) from 11th to 18th July, 1965. About 700 persons attended the celebrations. Besides mountaineers, the invitees included a large number of journalists, photographers, Television & Radio representatives of different countries. From the East only India was represented in these celebrations.

(b) Yes.

(c) Consistent with the invitations received from the Swiss Alpine Club, Col. Jaswal, Principal, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, was selected to represent India in these celebrations. He was in Switzerland from 12th to 19th July, 1965.

Telephone Exchange, Gorakhpur

2441. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Operators working in Telephone Exchange, Gorakhpur are still temporary;

(b) if so, their number and period of service;

(c) whether it is also a fact that fresh recruitment is being made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b) Out of a strength of 42 Telephone Operators working at present in Gorakhpur Exchange, 28 are temporary. The length of Service of these officials varies from 4 months to 7 years and 9 months.

(c) and (d). The recruitment and confirmation in the cadre of telephone Operators is done on a Divisional basis. Fresh recruitment is made every year for the Division, as a whole, according to the number of vacancies. Gorakhpur Telephone Ex-

change is a part of the Gorakhpur Telegraph Engineering Division.

डाक तथा तार सर्कल

2442. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय डाक तथा तार सर्कलों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या हाल में इन सर्कलों का पुनर्गठन हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुनर्गठन के बाद इन सर्कलों का ढांचा क्या है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) 15.

(ख) तथा (ग)—सेन्ट्रल परिमंडल को छोड़कर हाल ही में पिछले दिनों कोई बड़ा पुनर्गठन नहीं हुआ है। इस परिमंडल के मुख्यालय को उसे मध्य प्रदेश परिमंडल नाम दे कर नागपुर से भोपाल ले जाया गया है। इसी के साथ विदर्भ प्रदेश को बम्बई परिमंडल में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है, जिसे अब महाराष्ट्र परिमंडल कहते हैं।

अब मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र डाक-तार परिमंडलों की सीमाएं वही हैं जो सम्बन्धित राज्यों की सीमाएं हैं और उनके मुख्यालय उन राज्यों की राजधानियों में हैं। यह ढांचा देशभर के डाक-तार परिमंडलों के सामान्य ढांचे के अनुसार ही है।

कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति

2443. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली की कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति ने बच्चों के कार्यक्रम में बच्चों की रुचि का पता लगाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर सर्वेक्षण करने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जिनमें बच्चों के कार्यक्रम भी सम्मिलित हैं, श्रोताओं की राय का नियमित ढंग से अध्ययन किया जाए।

(ख) आकाशवाणी की श्रोता अनुसन्धान टुकड़ी बच्चों के कार्यक्रम का अध्ययन कर रही है। आशा है इसकी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1965 तक मिल जाएगी।

Listeners Research Department

2444. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a Listeners Research Department is being set up in All-India Radio, Delhi to find out the listeners' reaction to the programmes broadcast from the All-India Radio; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the method of working of the said Research Department?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A reorganisation of the entire Listener Research Department of All India Radio is under way so that it may function more effectively in keeping All India Radio in continuous touch with changing tastes, preferences, etc. of listeners and their reactions to programmes broadcast.

(b) The main features of the reorganised set up will be:—

(i) A Central cell in the Directorate General to plan, supervise and guide Listener Research for the entire Organisation. It will also process the Statistical data collected

by various units and co-ordinate the work done by other agencies like the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, Universities etc.

(ii) A Unit in each Region to carry out surveys and other investigations planned centrally.

The Listener Research Department will utilise all the well-known methods of ascertaining listener opinion like sample surveys, postal surveys "Polls", "On the Spot" investigations, Panel Studies, etc. It is a fact-finding machinery and efforts will be made to gather all relevant facts in a scientific manner.

Royal Navy Submarine

2445. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. N. Swamy
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Royal Navy Submarine 'HM Astute' arrived in India in July, 1965 for giving anti-submarine training to the Indian Navy personnel;

(b) if so, the details of the training imparted so far; and

(c) how useful it will prove for the Indian Navy?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The submarine was used for imparting anti-submarine warfare training to ships and aircraft of the Indian Navy. The training has helped the Navy to keep abreast of modern techniques in anti-submarine warfare, and therefore increased its fighting efficiency in this field.

Passport Racket in Kerala

2446. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big racket of passport was unearthed by the Kerala Police recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested so far; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Some cases of forgery of passports have been detected by Kerala Police.

(b) 13.

(c) The case is under investigation by the Kerala C.I.D.

Recognition of Israel

2447. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to press reports appearing in some papers that India is giving a second thought to the question of recognition of **Israel**; and

(b) if so, whether there is any truth in these reports and details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India recognized Israel on 17th September, 1950 and the position remains unaltered.

(b) The question does not arise.

Remelting of Gold Medals

2448. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-

ernment has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the *March of the Nation Weekly* dated the 22nd May, 1965 to the effect that Soldiers' Board in Jaipur had remelted precious medal badges awarded to the soldiers for gallant services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to c). Government has seen the news item. It is baseless. No medals or badges have been melted by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Jaipur.

Average Wages of Workers in various Industries

2449. Shri F. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the average wages per worker in the textile, tea, jute, steel and mining industries; and

(b) how the amenities made available to the workers by the different industries compare?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) A statement indicating the average daily minimum and maximum wage rates in these industries is laid on the Table of the House. The figures given in the statement include basic wages and dearness allowance and are based on the occupational Wage Survey, General Report (1958-59), published by the Director Labour Bureau.

(b) A statement showing the comparative position of amenities available to the workers in sugar, jute, woollen and cotton textile industries and in the iron and steel industry is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4901/65]. The information is based on the material gathered in the course of the first round of the Survey of Labour conditions carried out by the Labour Bureau, Simla, during 1959-60. Similar information in respect of other industries is not readily available yet.

Training of Malaysian Pilots

2450. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Malaysian personnel who have been trained as pilots at various I.A.F. Institutions in India since October, 1961;

(b) the number of Malaysian personnel undergoing training as pilots in India at present; and

(c) the reasons for giving such training to Malaysian personnel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hindi Unit in the Press Information Bureau

2451. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2927 on the 3rd May, 1965 and state the progress since made in expanding and re-strengthening the Hindi Unit of the Press Information Bureau?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): A Hindi Unit in the Press Information Bureau's office at Jullundur is being set up. The proposals for opening the Bureau's offices at Allahabad, Kanpur and other towns such as Agra, Jabbalpur and Indore, and the expansion of the Hindi Unit at headquarters have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan schemes of the Ministry and will be implemented after the schemes have been approved.

Civilians in Military Service during Emergency

2452. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who were in civilian posts in Government and private sector and who opted for military service during the Emergency;

(b) how many of them have been retained and how many have been relieved; and

(c) the steps taken to assure the continuity of service and emoluments of those who returned back to civil service?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The number of such persons who joined the Armed Forces as officers during the Emergency is 5068. The number who joined as other ranks is not available as no record is maintained.

(b) 5,000 are still in service and 68 have been released so far.

(c) According to the orders issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, all permanent Government servants who are permitted to take up military service during the Emergency will retain lien on their civil posts during the period of their absence on military service. Their period of service shall be treated as service as outside the ordinary line and they will be entitled to proforma promotion in their parent departments under the next below rule and shall be entitled to seniority in the higher posts to which otherwise they would have been entitled if they had not proceeded on military service. Temporary Government servants will revert back to their civil posts on release from the military service provided those posts are still in existence at that time and the service rendered by them is 'approved' military service. Most of the State Governments have issued corresponding orders.

According to the orders issued by the Ministry of Defence all increments including crossing of efficiency bars in the civil scales for these personnel shall continue to be granted, as a matter of course, unless a report from the military authorities is received indicating any punishment having the effect of stoppage of increment or pay and allowances.

As regards employees in the private sector who have joined military service, there are no similar provisions at present, but the question is under consideration.

Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd.

2453. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., have undertaken large scale production of aircraft for the I.A.F. and the I.A.C.;

(b) if so, the details of supplies made so far; and

(c) the estimated demands and targets during the next three years?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have undertaken large-scale production of aircraft for the IAF and have recently taken orders for production of aircraft for the IAC also.

(b) H.A.L. have supplied different types of aircraft to the IAF, viz. the trainer aircraft such as the Prentice Trainer and the HT-2. The jet trainer named KIRAN has been developed which is expected to join squadron service in 1966. Fighter aircraft such as the Vampire Fighter Trainer and the Ghat aircraft have been produced in numbers. HF-24 Mk. I aircraft has been developed and some have been delivered to the IAF. The development of an 'Air-Observation Post' aircraft has been successfully completed and these aircraft will shortly

begin to be delivered to the IAF. The HS-748 is the transport aircraft under manufacture. The Alouette helicopter has also been taken up for manufacture.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose the demands for these aircraft and the targets during the next three years.

Agricultural Labour

2454. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has started a Rural Labour Inquiry to go into the extent of unemployment, indebtedness and improvement in the living standards of agricultural labour in the country;

(b) if so, the agency which is being used for the purpose;

(c) whether any interim report has been received from that agency; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, an enquiry is being conducted to collect data on income and expenditure, employment and unemployment, and indebtedfiess of rural labour households.

(b) The Labour Bureau has been entrusted with the Enquiry but the field work has been undertaken through the agency of the Directorate of National Sample Survey.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Direct Trunk Dialling to Indore

2455. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce direct trunk dialling system between Delhi and Indore and Bombay and Indore;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) This will be possible after the installation of microwave link between Delhi and Bombay *via* Indore. The link is expected to be commissioned in 1968.

(c) The work will cost approx. Rs. 1·5 crores.

Cantonment Board Employees

2456. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1148 on the 15th March, 1965 and state the decision taken as regards reviewing of the minimum rates of wages for Cantonment Board Employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It has been decided to review revise the minimum wages of the Cantonment Board Employees under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the necessary data is being collected.

Cantonment Board Employees

2457. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dispute cases raised by the Cantonment Board employees during the years 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 respectively;

(b) the number of cases where conciliation proceedings had failed;

(c) the number of cases where conciliation proceedings had failed; and

(d) the number of cases where the disputes had been referred for adjudication after the failure of conciliation proceedings had been reported?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):

	Year	Number
(a)	1962	33
	1963	27
	1964	37
	1965	39
(b)	1962	27
	1963	25
	1964	33
	1965	37
(c)	1962	4
	1963	8
	1964	27
	1965	37
(d)	1962	1
	1963	..
	1964	..
	1965	1

The information contained in (a) to (d) above, does not include information relating to Cantonment Board, Ambala as they could not furnish a report due to pre-occupation with important work caused by the present emergency.

Electric Heart Stimulator

2458. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an electric heart stimulator has been manufactured at the Indian Telephone Industries, Banglore; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has proved a success?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir. One unit was developed and manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., at the request of the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.

(b) The equipment is still under trial.

Radio-active Particles in Rain in Kashmir

2459. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission at Trombay has confirmed that radio-active particles were present at the recent rains in Kashmir;

(b) whether an investigation has been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. It may, however, be pointed out that some increase in airborne radioactivity at ground level was observed in May-June 1965, after the second Chinese nuclear explosion, but the activity returned to normal later. The present levels of radio-activity are well within the limits considered safe.

चीन में भारतीय युद्ध बन्दी

2460. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे कुछ सैनिक अब भी चीन में बन्दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं । चीनियों ने वह सभी भारतीय बन्दी लौटा दिये हैं, जो उन द्वारा बनाए बताये गये थे ; कुछ हालों में शवों अथवा अवशेष की दशा में ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चीन में रहने वाले भारतीय

2461. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्लिन से प्रकाशित उन समाचारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया गया है, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि पूर्वी बर्लिन के सूत्रों ने चीन में रहने वाले भारतीय लोगों की हालत के अधिक खराब होने की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उनको देश में वापिस लाने का विचार है; और

(ग) वे कब तक स्वदेश लौट आयेंगे ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने इस आशय की कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्टें देख ली हैं।

आज कल चीन में लगभग 25 भारतीय हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश लोग डेरियों के मालिक हैं और कुछ स्थानीय दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं। हालांकि चीनी अधिकारियों ने इन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों पर उनके कारोबार और उनके रोजमर्रा के कामों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए हैं, तो भी उनकी दशा में कोई विशेष गिरावट नहीं आई है। चीनियों ने एक भारतीय राष्ट्रिक को जेल भेज दिया है और भारत सरकार ने चीन सरकार के पास इसके खिलाफ़ विरोध पत्र भेजा है। चीन में रहने वाले अधिकांश भारतीय राष्ट्रिक काफी बूढ़े हैं और चीन में लम्बे अरसे से रह रहे हैं, कुछ तो 40 साल से रह रहे हैं, और वहां से बिल्कुल हट जाने में उन्हें कठिनाई होगी।

Diesel Locomotive Factory

2462. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Engineers from West German firm has toured India in connection with the selection of a suitable site for a Diesel Locomotive factory in public sector; and

(b) the result of the visit and the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A team of engineers from M/s. MAN, West Germany have visited some sites and important Industrial Establishments in the country, regarding the Marine and Industrial Diesel Engines Project.

(b) The Report of the MAN Engineers is expected to be received by October, 1965.

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कमियां

2463. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक निर्धारित रोजगार लक्ष्य से 10 लाख तक कम व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह कमी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी की जायेगी ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री सजीवैय्या) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां ; सम्भावित कमी का कारण, बढ़ी हुई कीमतों और विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण योजना के आधीन निश्चित उपलब्धि का कम होना है।

(ग) योजना के अन्य पहलुओं के साथ-साथ चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधीन निश्चित रोजगार अवसरों की जांच हो रही है।

Indian Delegation to World Peace Conference

2464. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by the Indian Delegation in the World Peace Conference held from the 10th to 15th July at Helsinki; and

(b) the summary of the resolutions adopted by the conference?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Indian Delegation, which was non-official, is reported to have played an active role in the deliberations of the Peace Conference at Helsinki, where, among other matters, the situation in Vietnam, liberation of peoples still under colonial domination, banning of nuclear weapons, human rights, universal character and reform of the United Nations and creation of an atmosphere favourable for peace came in for discussion.

(b) A summary of the resolutions adopted by the Conference is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4902/65].

Development of Electronic Industries

2465. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered and prepared any programme for the development of Electronic Industries;

(b) A summary of the resolutions Electronic Industries have been studied in terms of employment and investment out-put ratio; and

(c) if so, Government's conclusion thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The final report of the Electronics Committee set up by Government under the chairmanship of Dr. H. J. Bhabha is nearly complete and it is expected to be submitted to Government shortly. In this report, the committee has considered all aspects of the electronics industry including its employment potential and the ratio of investment to output in various sectors.

It will be recalled that the interim report of the Committee was released to the public in December last.

Uranium Mill at Jaduguda

2466. { Shri R. Barua: / Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Uranium Mill at Jaduguda has progressed; and

(b) whether the deposits of atomic minerals in Bihar will be sufficient to feed the mill?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) More than 75 per cent of the work on the Uranium Mill is complete. Erection of the Bulk of the major equipment already procured will start before the end of this year.

(b) Yes.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur

2467. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civilian employees who were working in Air Force Depot, Chakeri, Kanpur on transfer to the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur are denied the benefit of their continuous service and other service conditions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify such anomalies?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Project Allowance in Defence Installations

2468. Shri S. M. Banerjee; Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Project Allowance has not been given to the civilian employees in the newly formed Defence Installations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether project allowance has since been sanctioned for M.E.S. Units posted in the border areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. Project allowance has been granted to the employees of Ordnance Factory, Varangaon and New Explosives Factory, Bhandara.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Because the prescribed conditions for grant of the allowance in their case are not fulfilled.

रूस सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत का मानचित्र

2469. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित एशियाई देशों की एटलस में सम्मिलित भारत के मानचित्र में भारत की सीमा स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं दिखाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने, हाल ही में सोवियत संघ में प्रकाशित कुछ नक्शों के विषय में अखबारों में खबरें देखी हैं, जिनमें भारत के नक्शे में केवल दक्षिण और मध्य भारत दिखाया गया है, और इसमें चीन का भी केवल पूर्वी चीन का भाग ही दिखाया गया है। मास्को-स्थित अपने राजदूतावास से हमने इसका निश्चित पता लगाने को कहा है। राजदूतावास की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया

2470. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 30 अगस्त, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1056 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया को टेलीग्राफ और टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइनों प्रभृति सुविधाओं के रूप में कितनी लागत की परोक्ष सहायता दी जाती है,

(ख) वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय और अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा इस अभिकरण से जो समाचार प्राप्त किये जाते हैं उसके बदले में इसे कितनी राशि दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया को अपनी इमारत बनाने के लिये भूमि बेची है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो आजकल उस भूमि का बाजार भाव क्या है; और

(ङ) इस इमारत के निर्माण के लिये प्रेस ट्रस्ट ने कितनी राशि के ऋण की मांग की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) 1923 में मैसर्स रायटर्स लिमिटेड को रिहायिश और कारोबार चलाने के लिए, एक इमारत बनाने के लिये पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट में, 2 एकड़ का एक टुकड़ा पट्टे पर दिया गया था। 1952 में रायूटर्स ने यह जमीन अपनी उत्तराधिकारी संस्था प्रेसट्रस्ट आफ़ इण्डिया, लि० को हस्तांतरित कर दी। 1960 में प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ़ इण्डिया ने इस प्लाट पर एक बहुमंजिली इमारत बनाने के लिए निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय से इजाजत मांगी थी। इस को यह इजाजत दे दी गई बशर्ते के वह कुछ और प्रीमियम और जमीन का किराया दे। मुनासिब कीमत देकर उन से इस भूमि का एक टकड़ा भी लिया गया था।

(घ) यह बताना कठिन है कि इस समय इस भमि का बाजार भाव क्या है, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में हाल ही में जमीन का कोई सौदा नही हुआ है। मगर अंदाजा है कि आजकल इसका बाजार भाव 300–400 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज होगा।

(ङ) सरकार से कितना ऋण चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया से अभी पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है।

Chandipur Proof and Experiment Centre

2471. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion and development of the Chandipur Proof and Experiment Centre in the District of Balasore (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the nature and the broad features of the Plan for its development?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plan of development is broadly to provide under two phases for expansion of facilities to meet increased requirements. Phase I is in the final stage of completion. Phase II is also under way. It is not in public interest to give the details.

Chilka Lake, Orissa

2472. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of establishing a Naval Training Centre at Chilka Lake in Orissa has been fully examined;

(b) if so, when and by whom it was examined; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The development of Chilka Lake in Orissa was examined in 1952 and 1963 by Naval Authorities with a view to establishing a Naval Training Centre there. The development of the lake has not so far reached a stage where it could be considered suitable to locate a training centre there.

Ministerial Conference of South-East Asian Countries

2473. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to participate in the proposed ministerial conference of the South East Asian countries primarily to discuss President Johnson's proposal for a one-billion dollar development project; and

(b) which are the other countries which are participating?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India have seen some press reports about the Conference but have not received any official intimation about it.

(b) According to information available the Conference is to be attended by Japan and those countries of South East Asia which are not covered by organized international economic assistance. It, however, appears that the list of invitees to this Conference has not yet been finalized.

मद्रास में अणु शक्ति केन्द्र

2474. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने मद्रास के निकट स्थापित किये जाने वाले अणु शक्ति केन्द्र के लिये कनाडा से बकनीकी सहायता की प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में तथा कितनी सहायता मांग गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं । यह बिजली घर भारतीय इंजीनियरों द्वारा तैयार किया जायेगा । तथापि, भारी पानी मंदितरिऐक्टर प्रणाली के डिजाइन का विस्तृत विवरण परमाणु उर्जा विभाग तथा एटामिक एनर्जी आफ कनाडा के बीच 16 दिसम्बर, 1963 को पारस्परिक तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए हुए करार के अन्तर्गत कनाडा से प्राप्त किया जायगा । कुछ सीमा तक कैनाडियन विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें भी इस करार के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त की जायेंगी ।

Repatriation of Indians from Burma

2475. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after his visit to Rangoon, the Indian Ambassador in Rangoon has been asked to soft-pedal the question of repatriation of the Indians from Burma to India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help such Indian families living in Burma, some of whose members are Burmese citizens, while others are Indian citizens, who want to return to Burma after a short trip to India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Visas are granted to Burmese nationals of Indian origin who are in possession of valid Burmese passports for visit to India.

R.M.S. Offices, Orissa

2476. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of R.M.S. Offices functioning in Orissa at present with their locations;

(b) the number of new R.M.S. Offices sanctioned in Orissa with their dates of sanction; and

(c) the reasons for the delay to open them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a)

Name of Mail Office	Location
1. Berhampur (GM) RMS	Berhampur (GM) RS
2. Khurda Rd. RMS	Khurda Rd. R.S.
3. Bhubaneswar RMS	Bhubaneswar Town
4. Cuttack RMS	Cuttack R.S.
5. Jajpur Rd. RMS	Jajpur KeonjharRd.S.

6.	Balasore RMS.	Balasore R.S.
7.	Contai Rd. RMS	Contai Rd. R.S.
8.	Tatanagar RMS	Tatanagar R.S.
9.	Rourkela RMS	Rourkela R.S.
10.	Jharsuguda RMS	Jharsuguda R.S.
11.	Sambalpur RMS	Sambalpur Town
12.	Titilagarh RMS	Titilagarh R.S.

(b)—

Name of RMS offices sanctioned to be opened	Date of sanction
(i) Bhadrak RMS	7-2-1963
(ii) Jeypore (K) RMS	7-1-1965

(c) Non-availability of suitable accommodation. The construction of buildings for the RMS Offices at these stations is being vigorously pursued with the Railways.

Telephone Revenue Accounts Offices

2477. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the States whose Telephone Revenue Accounts Offices are not functioning in their own States and places where those are functioning;

(b) whether it is a fact that the telephone subscribers of Orissa are not receiving their Telephone Bills monthly as their Accounts Office is functioning far away from their own State; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Punjab, Orissa and partly in the case of Gujarat. The T.R.A. Office for Punjab and that for a part of Gujarat are functioning from Delhi. The T.R.A.O. for Orissa is functioning from Calcutta.

(b) There is some delay in the issue of Trunk Call bills which is, however, not due to the functioning of the accounts office at a place away from the State.

(c) Steps have been taken to pull up the arrears. The question of decentralising the T.R.A.O. work to the Divisions in the States is under active consideration.

Amendments to U.N. Charter

2478. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Charter has recently been amended; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the amendments?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Articles 23,27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations have been amended with effect from September 1, 1965.

(b) The amendments to Articles 23 and 61 were aimed at enlarging the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15 and that of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 so as to provide for a more balanced and equitable geographical representation thereon and to make them more effective organs for carrying out their functions under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The amendment to Article 27 provides that the decisions of the Security Council, after its expansion, shall be made by an affirmative vote of 9 members (as against 7 hitherto) on procedural matters, while on other matters the decisions shall be made by an affirmative vote of 9 members (as against 7 hitherto) including the concurring votes of all the five permanent members.

Proper Publicity to Indo-Pak Conflict in Kashmir

2479. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to give proper publicity to the Indo-Pak conflict in Kashmir; and

(b) the effect thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Since the beginning of the present conflict, publicity machinery has been geared to full action through all the media of mass communications, such as the AIR, the Press, printed literature, photographic publicity, films, exhibitions, field publicity, etc. The major AIR Stations have increased the number of daily transmission hours and made their programmes defence-oriented. The number of news bulletins, news commentaries and special talks has been increased considerably, and the duration of the programmes for the armed forces extended. The number of songs with patriotic themes has been increased. In the border areas, AIR Station devote special attention to counteract Pakistani propaganda and to sustain public morale. National and regional programmes as well as external services have been re-orientated to expose Pakistan's sinister designs, explain India's case both in its historical perspective and in the context of the present conflict, and to high light the nation's resolve to meet the challenge posed by the second Pakistani invasion in Jammu and Kashmir.

Press correspondents (Indian as well as foreign) are given briefings regularly. Feature articles, news stories, photographic features, etc., are being distributed widely. News stories pertaining to the conflict have been incorporated in regular cinema newsreels and new films on Kashmir are being prepared. A lot of printed publicity literature like pamphlets, brochures, posters, has been brought out and distributed widely in India as well as abroad. 'The Nation Prepares' exhibition has been arranged throughout the length and breadth of the country. To intensify further publicity in the border areas, additional field publicity units have been set up.

(b) There has been no scientific evaluation of the effect of this publicity endeavour, but we have received a number of letters from the public expressing their appreciation and India's view point has been appreciated by many sections of Foreign Press. This publicity has helped to sustain the high morale of the people and has reflected their firm determination to meet the situation with courage, confidence and unity.

Small Arms Factory, Tiruchirapalli

2480. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the construction of civil works so far made in connection with the establishment of the Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirapalli; and

(b) the employment potential of the factory during its full rated production period?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The construction of civil works of the factory is progressing satisfactorily consistent with the commencement of production, scheduled for about the middle of 1966.

(b) During its full rated production period the factory is expected to employ about 4500 persons of all categories.

Unemployment among Educated Persons

2481. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Post-graduates had

applied for jobs to the Employment Exchanges during 1964-65;

(b) how many of Post-graduates were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the beginning of 1964-65; and

(c) how many Post-graduates were provided with suitable employment during that year?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Statistics in respect of Post-graduates registered with the Employment Exchanges are being collection on a half-year basis with effect from July, 1964 so as to relate to the half-year ending June and December of each year. Information for the period July 1964 to June, 1965 is given below:—

No. of registrations effected :	16,221
No. of placements effected	2,52 4
No. of post-graduates who remained on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1964.	8,574

Kolar Gold Mines

2482. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Kolar Gold Mines had recently gone on strike;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands;

(c) whether Government's intervention was sought by the workers; and

(d) how the dispute was settled?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) (1) Increase in dearness allowance; and

(2) revision of pay scales.

(c) Yes.

(d) The strike was called off by the workers at the intervention of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. The demands of the workers are under consideration of Government.

Pilferage of Mail

2483. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report that an emarald valued at Rs. 88,368 was found missing from an air mail bag which arrived Bombay from London recently;

(b) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the matter and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the total number of pilferage cases from the air mail detected so far during 1965; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such pilferage effectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. One insured parcel containing rough emeralds valued at Rs. 88,000 was found missing.

(b) Yes. The enquiry is still in progress. The Police have also been informed.

(c) 29 cases in foreign air mail.

(d) Effective steps such as strict supervision and test checking have been taken to prevent such cases in future.

धोरी कोयला खान में दुर्घटना

2484. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मई, 1965 को धोरी कोयला खान में हुई दुर्घटना की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

प्रदर्शनों के बारे में प्रसारण

2485. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 16 अगस्त, 1965 को होने वाले प्रदर्शन का आकाशवाणी के उस दिन के समाचार बुलेटिन में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजधानी में किये गये अन्य सभी प्रदर्शनों के बारे में आकाशवाणी से सदैव ही समाचार प्रसारित किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस दिन उक्त समाचार प्रसारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं । प्रदर्शन की खबर उसी दिन दी गई थी ।

(ख) राजधानी में होने वाले प्रदर्शनों की खबरों को, आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुलेटिनों में, खबर के महत्व के आधार पर लिया जाता है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जीवन पर प्रदर्शनी

2486. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जीवन से सम्बन्धित कितनी फोटो प्रदर्शनियां अब तक देश में आयोजित की गई हैं; और

(ख) उन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) इक्कीस ।

(ख) कुछ प्रदर्शनियों का हिसाब अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । कुल खर्चा लगभग 2,30,000 रुपये होगा ।

स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जीवन पर प्रदर्शनियां

2487. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जीवन से सम्बन्धित कितनी प्रदर्शनियां अब तक विदेशों में आयोजित की गयी हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तीन—न्यूयार्क, मास्को और नंदन ।

(ख) 14,77,581 रुपये ।

Area under Illegal Occupation of Pakistan

2488. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total area of 32,500 square miles under the illegal occupation of Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir includes the areas of Baltistan, Nagar, Hunza, Chitral, Gilgit and Punyal; and

(b) the total area in square miles of (i) Baltistan, (ii) Nagar, (iii) Hunza, (iv) Chitral, (v) Gilgit, and (vi) Punyal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, but excepting Chitral.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit by Mr. Phizo to Nagaland

2489. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has requested the Prime Minister to permit Mr. A. Z. Phizo to visit Nagaland;

(b) if so, for what purpose; and

(c) Government's reaction to such a request?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Children's Hospital in Afghanistan

2490. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer for the construction and equipment of a children's hospital in Afghanistan has been made by the Government of India;

(b) whether and when this offer was accepted by Government of Afghanistan; and

(c) the progress made so far to implement it?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). During the visit of the Prime Minister of Afghanistan to India in February 1965, the construction of a 100-bed children's hospital was agreed to.

(c) The details are being worked out.

Bombay High Court Judgment *Re* Issue of Passports

2491. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to a judgment given by the Bombay High Court relating to the issue of passports, an anomalous position has been created in as much as an Indian citizen asking for a passport from Maharashtra State would have to be granted a passport while another asking for it from other areas need not be granted;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this has happened; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the difficulty?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The judgement is from a Single judge of the Bombay High Court and the Government of India has filed an appeal against it before the Division Bench of the said Court which is still pending.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

P. and T. Dispensary, Nagpur

2492. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are receiving a large number of complaints regarding the poor medicine and

treatment given at the P. & T. Dispensary, Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for R.M.S. Employees at Nagpur

2493. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct residential quarters for the R.M.S. employees at Nagpur;

(b) if so, whether the land has been acquired for the purpose; and

(c) when the construction is likely to be started and completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The quarters are constructed for staff of all arms of the Department. Out of these, the R.M.S. staff get their proper share. 103 employees have been provided with quarters at Nagpur. Construction of 14 units have been sanctioned, out of these 4 are under construction and the remaining are likely to be taken up shortly. The State Govt. has been requested to allot land for construction of additional quarters for the staff at Nagpur.

Shifting of Offices of A.C.E.T. & D., P. & T., Jabalpur to Nagpur

2494. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance was given to the people of Nagpur that the office of the Additional Chief Engineer, Technical and Development Circle, Jabalpur will be shifted to Nagpur consequent of the shifting of the office of the Post Master General, Central Circle to Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the time limit fixed for the shifting of the said office to Nagpur?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir. A suggestion to that effect was of course considered but had to be given up for administrative reasons.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Institute for Posts and Telegraphs Department, Nagpur

2495. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India assured the people of Nagpur to set up an all-India Training Institute for the P & T Department at Nagpur consequent on the shifting of the PMG's office (Central Circle) from Nagpur to Bhopal;

(b) if so, the nature of training to be given in this Institute; and

(c) the employment potential thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No such assurance had been given to the people of Nagpur. A Training Centre for training Engineering Supervisors is, however, being set up in the accommodation released consequent to the shift of P.M.G. office to Bhopal.

(c) The trainees to be trained in this centre would be deputed from the different P & T units throughout the country. Most of the instructional staff would be technical, although there would be non-technical posts, like clerks, daftries, peons, etc.

R.M.S. Building, Nagpur

2496. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

construct a building for R.M.S. Offices at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) the time limit to complete the proposed construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). A proposal has been made to the Railway authorities to put up a new building in the Nagpur Railway Station to accommodate some RMS offices. The plans, estimated cost and the likely rent of the proposed building are awaited. It is not, therefore, possible at the present stage to say when the proposed construction will be completed.

विभिन्न उद्योगों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2497. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री अल्वारेस :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के निर्माण कार्यों, उद्योग, खानों तथा परिवहन उपक्रमों में, जिसमें सड़क परिवहन तथा रेलवे परिवहन शामिल हैं, कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को जीवन निर्वाह देशनांकों के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है तथा ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें तदर्थ आधार पर मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है अथवा बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है ; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों को जीवन निर्वाह देशनांक के अनुसार मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है, जो सितम्बर, 1939 के पश्चात और 15 अगस्त, 1947 के पश्चात जीवन निर्वाह देशनांक में हुई वृद्धि का 80 प्रतिशत या अधिक प्रति करता है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण, जिसमें कारखानों और खानों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना दी गई है, सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 4903 / 65]** यह विवरण श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रकाशित व्यावसायिक मजदूरी सर्वेक्षण, जनरल रिपोर्ट (1958–59) पर आधारित है । रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी । सड़क परिवहन के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठीक-ठीक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि पूर्ति की सीमा भिन्न-भिन्न उद्योगों में और एक ही उद्योग के विभिन्न यूनिटों में भिन्न-भिन्न है । श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा 1958–59 में किए गए पहले व्यावसायिक मजदूरी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार मंहगाई भत्ते की दर सामान्यतः उस स्तर पर निर्धारित की गई थी जिससे अधिकांश केन्द्रों में 60 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक दी गई सीमा तक निर्वाह खर्च में वृद्धि की पूर्ति होगी ।

नेहरू निधि के लिये अंशदान

2498. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री अल्वारेस :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1965 को कितने औद्योगिक केन्द्रों और कितनी फैक्टरियों के कर्मचारियों ने उस दिन का वेतन नेहरू निधि में देने के लिये कार्य किया

और उस दिन कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने काम किया ;

(ख) उस दिन के वेतन की कुल कितनी राशि थी जो नेहरू निधि में जमा की गई ;

(ग) क्या उद्योगपतियों ने भी उस दिन उन को होने वाला पूरा लाभ नेहरू निधि में देना स्वीकार किया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस दिन कुल कितनी राशि का लाभ हुआ ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) से (घ). इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । सरकार की राय में इस सूचना से इतना लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा जितना कि इसे एकत्र करने में समय और परिश्रम लगेगा ।

Allotment of Land to Army Officers

2499. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Ram Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Krishanpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30 Army Officers and their families and other servicemen were allotted lands in Sittarganj area in Nainital District (U.P.) few years back;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they were dispossessed of their lands in 1960 and no land has been allotted to them till today in lieu thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of U.P. and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Second World Population Conference

2500. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Dr .Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of India's participation in the Second World Population Conference held in Belgrade recently;

(b) what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) what were the important conclusions reached?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The second World Population Conference held in Belgrade from 30 August to 10 September, 1965 was an inter-disciplinary scientific meeting of experts on population and related subjects. Participants from various countries including India attended the Conference in their individual capacity as experts in the relevant fields and not as representatives of the nominating Governments/Organisations. About 40 experts are understood to have attended the Conference from India. Of these only 4 were deputed to attend the Conference at Government expense and even in respect of these 4, Government had ultimately to bear only part of their total expenses.

2. Some of the important subjects included in the agenda for discussion in the Conference are given below:—

(i) Fertility, mortality, morbidity and causes of death, migration, population projections, etc.

(ii) Future population trends and prospects. Projections of urban and rural population and economically active population.

(iii) Levels and trends of fertility and effectiveness of policy measures at influencing fertility.

(iv) Demographic aspects of—

(a) labour supply and employment;

(b) educational development;

(c) agricultural development and food supply;

(d) urban development and housing;

(e) savings, investments, technological developments and industrialisation; and

(f) economic growth.

(v) International migration as a means of aiding the solution of economic and demographic problems of developing countries.

(vi) Problems in the promotion of demographic research and training in developing countries.

(vii) Population and natural resources.

(viii) Definition and measurement of economically active population, employment, unemployment, and under-employment.

(ix) Population genetics.

3. Information in regard to the subjects actually discussed in the Conference and the conclusions reached in respect of them will be known when the proceedings of the Conference are available.

Use of Morse-Cast System

2501. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad have been instructed to discontinue use of the morse-cast system for transmission of news and messages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this will adversely affect the efficiency of our Information Services in the various countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Teleprinter system has been introduced instead, for reasons of greater efficiency, speed and economy.

(c) No, Sir. Since our transmissions are being received by our missions abroad more speedily than before, the question of efficiency, being adversely affected, does not arise.

China's Support to Pakistan

2502. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has extended its full sympathy and support to Pakistan in the latter's aggression against India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to close down Chinese and Pakistani Missions in India; and

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). *Chinese Embassy in India*—No, Sir.

Pakistani missions in India—India does not consider itself at war with the State or the people of Pakistan. Although the President of Pakistan declared that his country is at war, Pakistan has not so far taken any initiative to break off diplomatic relations with India. The situation is a fluid one and the question of our diplomatic relations with Pakistan will be kept under review in the light of developments.

Transfer of NEFA Administration to Ministry of Home Affairs

2502-A. Shri Hem Raj: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the administration of the NEFA Hill areas has been transferred from the External Affairs Ministry to the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) whether the wishes of the people of the areas were elicited thereon before taking this decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The administration of NEFA was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 1st August 1965 for administrative convenience.

(b) The aspect was taken into account.

(c) Does not arise.

Corruption by Recruiting Officer in Andhra Pradesh

2502-B. Shri M. V. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an Assistant Recruiting Officer and his Assistant at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh have been found indulging in corruption by the Special Police Establishment; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Information was received recently that the Assistant Recruiting Officer of Guntur and his Assistant had demanded a bribe from a candidate who had offered for recruitment in the Armed Forces. A case has been registered and is under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Ammunition for Agriculturists

2502-C. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ammunition is not being supplied to the ammunition licence-holders in the Punjab and consequently the agriculturists are not getting ammunition for the protection of their crops; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Since the promulgation of the Emergency, the production of ammunition for civilian use had to be curtailed. As a result, it has not been possible to meet the full requirements of the ammunition licence-holders.

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11 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister would be making a statement about the latest situation, at about 3-30 P.M.

RE. MOTION OF PRIVILEGE (QUERY)

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before we proceed further, may I make a submission about a certain privilege motion which I had given under Rule 223 concerning certain statements made by the Finance Minister and the Law Minister under his advice and also about another motion under Rule 193 requesting for a Two-and-a-Half-Hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take up the 2½ hour discussions at this moment. I got the privilege motion and earlier also I had similar motions of privilege on the same subject. I had overruled them; I had not allowed them and I have rejected this also. This is not an inquisition that is to be held against the Finance Minister. If some incorrect statement has been made, as I have ruled already on many occasions, that can be contradicted by placing the statement which

[Mr. Speaker]

the Members think is the correct one. Because it was in regard to some ancillary matter, I did not allow it. If it were the policy of the Government on some major issue, I would have allowed it. Therefore, I have disallowed that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): About the correction of the statement, may I submit. . .

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage. He may write to me and I will see. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have written to you. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have considered what he has written to me and that has been disallowed. Now, if he wants to say something further, he should write to me first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have rejected the privilege motion. But you have also stated in the same letter that the papers have been sent to the Law Minister who made a statement. The Law Minister is here. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am pursuing that and I will inform the House about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only four days are left.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In regard to the privilege motion, did you hear the Members of the House before you gave your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: I had received similar motions much earlier also. I have been receiving them. They have been already rejected. No fresh question arises today. Similar motions have been rejected. The Papers to be laid.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Is the Defence Minister making any statement today?

Mr. Speaker: No. Dr. K. L. Rao.

11.03 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4890/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): About the statement on flood situation, it is surprising that, when there are no floods, this statement has been made. It should have been made in the month of August. It is being made at the end of September when there are no floods.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, the statement might be that the floods have receded.

11.03½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th September, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th September, 1965."

12.04 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER ON PAROLE
(Shri M. Narayana Swamy)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 17th September, 1965, from the Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad:

> "I have the honour to inform that Shri Madala Narayana Swamy, Member, Lok Sabha, who was detained under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, was released on two months' parole on the 17th September, 1965."

12.04½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

THIRD REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.04¾ hrs.

SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND BILL
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Raj Bahadur on the 17th September, 1965, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for the institution of a provident fund for seamen, be taken into consideration."

Out of 3 hours allotted, I hour and 5 minutes has already been exhausted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Where is the hon. Minister of Transport? He is not here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I am representing him. He is caught up in the other House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I congratulate the hon. Minister on his initial venture to introduce this measure which has long been overdue. Undoubtedly it would have been better and more consistent if the Department of the Social Security had taken the initiative in these measures, now that it is going to be an integrated measure, but anyhow, I am glad that as an initial venture the Minister of Transport has come forward with this Bill.

So far, the people concerned had been denied this privilege, and their number was running to some thousands; it may be that more than 50,000 to 60,000 people are directly concerned in this matter; for so long, they had been denied all facilities, so far as the social security measures are concerned. So, this Bill is an innovation and a healthy innovation. But I have got to make some suggestions with regard to the clauses which have been inserted in the Bill. In the initial stage, they have fixed up the contribution to be 6 per cent instead of 8¼ per cent or practically 8⅓ per cent as in the case of the other industries. I would say that they should have started in the beginning itself at the level that is now prevalent in the other industries, namely 8⅓ per cent mainly because of the hazardous nature of the work which these seamen are made to undertake. They have got all sorts of dangers in their avocation; besides, they also have the artificial form of living somewhere far away from the social structure, where they have to live without their families; they are made to stay in congested places and even undergo all the inclemencies of weather, storm and other difficulties. So, I would suggest that the rate of contribution should have been 8⅓ per cent at the initial stage, and then it should have gone up by gradual stages to 10 per cent. That is my first suggestion.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

About gratuity, some indication has been given by the hon. Minister in his initial speech that there may be some other scheme which is in the offing. I would suggest that there should be an integrated scheme so that the contribution on the score of gratuity and on the score of provident fund might be a lump sum, and the seaman might know 'This is what I am to contribute; this is what the owner of the company would have to contribute and this much will be Government's contribution, which would ultimately make me entitled to such and such a benefit at a particular period of my life in recognition of the services that I have rendered'. So, I would like that there should be an integrated scheme, bringing provident fund and gratuity together so that the formula may be made more explicit to the seamen.

As regards protection against attachment and also the privilege to transfer the account, I would submit that the clauses relating to these are very good clauses which have been inserted in the Bill. The fund which is now being accumulated must at least be guaranteed to the man without the risk of any attachment or any other obligation imposed on the same. That is a very good thing and it is a human treatment.

But so far as the definition of the word 'seaman' is concerned, I find a lot of people have been excluded from it. They might very well be included therein because they have no other chance to be covered by any other such scheme. Here 'seaman' is defined as a person employed or engaged as a member of the crew of a ship under the Merchant Shipping Act but does not include a master, navigating or engineering officer, radio officer, medical officer, welfare officer, purser, electrician, nurse, musician, pilot apprentice or deck barber'. Now where do they go? These people have to undergo the same hazards and difficulties that the others who have been included have to cling to. Is there any other security scheme covering these people? In the coal area, we find that people other than colliery workers as such, but connected with the colliery industry itself, are also brought under the same Act. Therefore, I suggest that this idea of excluding such a large number of people who are undergoing the same suffering as the others included should be given up, and they must also be made beneficiaries under the scheme. That is my positive suggestion.

Then, one thing has been kept away from the term 'wages'. It is a very ticklish thing. 'Wages' is defined as the basic wages for the time being payable to a seamen, but does not include the overtime allowance. What is this overtime allowance? A scanty pittance given to a seamen for overexertion in addition to the regular hazardous occupation he is engaged in. How can we exclude this paltry pittance which is being granted to him because of the extra service he is made to contribute from the term 'wages'? Overtime allowance should not, by any means, be excluded from the purview of this provision. That is my positive suggestion.

There is one question which torments me—unfortunately the Minister in charge is not present here. He comes from a part of the land where the rainfall is 8 inches a year (maximum). I hail from a place where we get an annual rainfall of 200 inches going up to 300 inches. So I claim to know something more about the lot of seamen. The persons who are entrusted with the task of looking after the interests of these people must take some of the practical realities into account and see how these people suffer and what compensation should be given to them. This class of people, seamen, are made to work day and night in an atmosphere which is quite distinct from the ordinary and that factor has to be taken into account. These people have nothing to fall back upon in their villages. Now that a Bill is before us giving them some amenities, these must be

sufficiently enhanced to ensure better amenities and facilities in recognition of the nature of their work. I would appeal to the Minister to take this factor into consideration and see that the seamen are given better amenities of life.

There is another question that worries me. That concerns the eastern sector, the seamen employed to handle goods and merchandise reaching Calcutta on the eastern side. Who are these seamen? This is a peculiar factor. When partition was unfortunately accepted, we became the victims of this decision. We protested. But against our protest, it had been accepted. But we knew the nature, the promptings of this vicious type of people who made it a condition for the attainment of independence that India must be severed in the eastern frontier and western frontier. They had their egotism satisfied to that extent. But what about the employees today? Today, the seamen on the eastern side are mostly Pakistanis and they are the people who betrayed us, who forced us to divide the country. These are the people who are still employed in the ships at least so far as the eastern side is concerned. There are thousands of them still employed. I do not know what justification is there for retaining their services. All of them must be dismissed. All of them must be made to go. India is a country of 500 million people. I can guarantee that there are people among them who are competent to do this work. They are with us here on our side after the partition. We can give thousands and thousands of people to replace these betrayers of our country. So, these people must be dismissed, no privilege should be granted to them. I would request the Minister to take this matter seriously because of the danger which is now facing us. We know what will happen if there is a crisis in Calcutta port. We must take a lesson from our experience of the behaviour of those Pakistanis. I would not allow any Pakistani to be employed so far as the eastern sector is concerned. I would request the Minister to take this factor into consideration and see what he can do in the matter.

I express my thanks to him for bringing forward this Bill to provide some form of social security for our seamen, but in the light of the suggestions I have made, I think it will be ultimately made into an integrated scheme, so as to give better facilities and social amenities to these seamen who play such an important part in the life of the nation.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This Bill is a result of a compromise arrived at between our Ministry and the employers. I think democracy means the art of compromising, but sometimes this art of compromise goes wrong and awry, and sometimes this art succeeds. Unfortunately, here this art of compromise has been a singular, dismal and unqualified failure. It is because the purpose of such Bills is that the workers should be protected, should be given a bright future, should be made to give of their best for the job assigned to them. But I think that the rate which has been given to these 50,000 seamen or more men employed in this industry is something which is reactionary and retrograde. Everywhere you find that the rate has been stepped up to 8 ⅓ per cent. In most of the industries that is what has happened. In some industries, the rate is going up gradually and steadily. But here we have accepted a rate which is retrograde, which does not form part of the provident fund of any industry. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this rate is stepped up. I do not think he will be able to make any changes in this Bill today, I do not think he will be in a position to go back upon the unfortunate agreement which he arrived at with the employers, but I would request him to see to it that the rate which he has formulated in this Bill is brought in tune with the rate which is given in other industries, and is also brought in unison with the requirements of the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

socialistic pattern of society under which we are living.

The merchant navy in this country has not made much headway during the last 18 years. Of course, we may say that we have done something, but compared with our air force, our ground forces, other factories, dams, irrigation projects etc., compared with other things that we have done in the country during the last 18 years, our merchant navy makes a very poor and small showing. What is the reason? Why can we not adopt a dynamic progressive and go-ahead policy for our merchant navy? What has happened to our coastal trade? What has happened to our overseas trade? I want my ships to ply between every country of the world and my own country. We get wheat under PL 480 from the United States. When there is a strike of dock workers there our supplies are held up. When sometimes our supplies come we find that they are too late and sometimes supplies to other countries have to be diverted towards our country. What was the proportion that we fixed up between our ships and the ships of other countries? So far as coastal trade was concerned, what has happened? The fact of the matter is that nobody has paid any attention to the shipping industry all these days; if any attention has been paid, it has been very scant attention. It is because we have not been able to work in tune with the traditions of the maritime glories that our country had at one time. Look at Kerala, Gujarat and some other States of India. I think their ships should ply between our country and other countries of the world. When I read the history of Greeks and of Romans, I find that our ships used to carry muslins and pepper and so many other things from this country to their countries. There was the maritime glory of this country written on every page of our history. There was the Vizianagaram Empire which was known for its maritime splendour. Why is it that we have been tardy in giving our country a merchant navy which its coast demands? The fact of matter is that we are too much under the shadow, under the patronage, protection and the fear of those persons who are responsible for the merchant navy. We are too much under the fear of the private sector, Indian or foreign, whether it belongs to my country or to some other country. The private sector is doing something which goes against the political, moral and economic interests of my country. Therefore, we have got this bad compromise; it means that it is not in the interest of the welfare of the workers. In other respects also we cannot get rid of the shadow of the fear which these persons cast upon our lives.

My friend over there referred to some workers on the docks who come from Pakistan. There are so many, not to speak of workers on the docks. I have stayed in many hotels in Calcutta and I have been told that some of the bearers there come from Pakistan and I have been served by some bearers who come from Pakistan. In the normal circumstances it may not be very dangerous. But when circumstances are not normal, we have to be very careful about what we do so far as those countries are concerned, with which we are not friendly. My own feeling is, I think the whole House will agree with me, that in spite of all the efforts that we have made to make Pakistan friendly towards us, Pakistan has been getting further and further away from us. There is an Urdu couplet which says: 'मर्ज़ बढ़ता गया ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की'। We had the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, we had the Indus Water Treaty and we had so many meetings and we had so many other things. But what is happening on the eastern border and on the western border? What is happening everywhere? It is something very simple and it is this: I myself was born in Pakistan and spent the most formative part of my life in Pakistan. My Muslim friends there,

who used to look at the Hindus at one time as their friends, are now being taught that the Hindu power in Delhi should be crushed and if it is not crushed Pakistan will collapse. That is the lesson which is being drilled not only into the people of Pakistan who are soldiers or sailors or airmen but also into the minds of the younger generation, the students of schools and colleges. Therefore, in the light of this, when Pakistan used to say that the case of Pakistan cannot be built up unless there is a weak India, is it necessary for us to have so many dock workers and others from Pakistan and entrust our destiny, our lifeline and supplies, to those persons? I think something has got to be done with regard to it and I hope the hon. Minister will look into that.

I know that this is only a beginning made. But I feel the definition of the word "employee" has been made so narrow that I tremble when I read that definition. I want the hon. Minister to compare this Bill with the Coalmines Provident Fund Bill and the Payment of Bonus Bill which we passed recently. What will he find there? In the Coal-mines Provident Fund Bill, everyone who is interested in the coalmines has been included, but in this Bill everyone who is interested in merchant shipping has been excluded. This is not a Bill of inclusion; this is a Bill of exclusion. This is not an all-inclusive Bill; this is more or less an all-exclusive Bill. I would ask the hon. Minister to see to it that those persons who run the merchant ships in one capacity or the other get some benefit out of it.

My last point is this: how long shall we wait for the Bill in which there will be unemployment benefit, in which there will be old age pension for the workers, in which there will be pension for those workers who become disabled and in which there will be a gratuity for the workers? How long shall we wait? I think the Minister should give me an answer to this question.

I think life is going very fast. Some persons say we are living in the atomic age; some persons say that we are living in the jet age. But I think so far as this Bill is concerned, we are living in the age when tongas used to ply; when there were no trucks or motor-cars or buses, not to speak of the railways. I would request the hon. Minister not to make us wait too long for bringing such a Bill.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But I have got to quote the meaning of the word "provide" from the Concise Oxford Dictionary. I request the attention of the Minister, through you, to the meaning. It means "make due preparation for a person's safety". So, provident fund is a fund which will stand a man in good stead when he is out of employment, because in India there is no other social security scheme for old persons. In this context, I fail to understand how, when the word 'seamen' means many other categories under the Merchant Shipping Act and otherwise also, this Bill excludes people like navigating serangs, masters, engine room drivers, navigating engineers, welfare officers, pilots, wireless operators and others. The rest of the employees for whom the seamen's provident fund will be applicable are all very low paid. Probably the minister could not include all the categories because the companies have got to pay an equal amount to the fund and as a safeguard for the companies, these categories have been excluded. I would request the hon. minister to kindly include all these categories I have mentioned.

I do not know if I am correct in saying that it is just like the elimination of inland transport workers from the bonus scheme. The Labour Minister stated here that since the Inland Riverine Transport employs some Pakistani citizens and since it passes through Pakistani territory and for some other reasons, the bonus scheme has exclud-

[Shri Priya Gupta]

ed inland transport workers. It has been decided by the Government of India to connect the river Brahmaputra with Ganges by a 300 mile-long canal, so that the whole traffic from Assam to the rest of India may pass through Indian territory. I do not know why it is being delayed. This factor may eliminate the difficulty of extending these facilities to other employees also.

I come to percentage question. Provident fund is a long-standing practice in the government establishments and many private industries. It is a settled fact that 8-1|3 per cent should be deducted from the pay of the employee and the employer contributes an equal amount. So, in this Bill also that percentage should be provided and the companies should be forced to pay it. Government should accept that 8⅓ per cent should be the deductible amount from the wages. The meaning of wages should be extended to include overtime and other emoluments considered as part of the wages in the law of the land.

Also, the qualifying period should be stated in the Bill. A man enters service today. After how many years will he be entitled to contribute to the provident fund? After how many years of service will he be deemed to be qualified for payment of bonus? Then, what should be the calculation of interest—compound or simple? In all the establishments, the calculation is compound interest. I give 8-1|3 per cent of my pay; the administration or company pays a similar amount. It remains in some bank and compound interest acrues on the amount. That fact should be specifically mentioned in the Bill itself.

Wherever there is provident fund, there is gratuity also. It is calculated on the total number of years of service and it is part of the protection for the workers when they retire. For that also, a qualifying period of service should be prescribed.

Then, suppose a man dies, how is his provident fund to be paid? Normal rules are there but in the railways they have provided for a particular way as to how the payment should be made to the heir apparent. A similar thing should be provided either in the form of a regulation or rule or a clause in this Bill.

Lastly, as my senior colleague Mr. Chakraverti said, there should be an integrated scheme of provident fund which should be applicable to all the other categories also. I would like to make some general observations now. We have been receiving complaints that in the Inland Riverine Transport services and in Railway ferry crossing steamer services there are many Pakistani citizens working as navigating serangs, etc., who do not want to serve and who want to go back to Pakistan permanently, but they are not being spared. Also, when they seek a visa for going to Pakistan, it is being delayed for one year or more and they are harassed for nothing. Either the government should decide to spare them permanently to go back to Pakistan or if they feel that they cannot be substituted by trained Indian personnel, arrangements for giving them visa without delay should be made. I do not know how far this will appeal to many of us in the present context of Indo-Pakistan conflict. As a socialist, I believe that we have nothing against the people of that country. We are only concerned with the government of that country which has committed aggression on us.

Other members have stressed the point that Indian citizens should be given training in navigation and other work in the ports. I support them. I am grateful for this initiative from the government. But I would request the minister to extend it further so as to include the other categories of employees from the very beginning, because when they retire, they will have nothing to live upon. Because of the hazardous nature of their work,

being exposed to rains, foul weather and so on, they get certain diseases, which in our country unfortunately cannot be included in trade diseases, though actually they are trade diseases. Because of the special circumstances in which they work being always on the water and exposed to foul weather, the normal life aspiration cannot be fulfilled by them and they after retirement become useless for some other job. From that point of view, this scheme should cover all the workers and a gratuity scheme also should be introduced.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सीमैन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । इस प्रकार का बिल बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था, क्योंकि जो वर्कर्ज समुद्र में शिप्स में काम करते हैं, उन की जान दूसरे वर्कर्ज से भी ज्यादा खतरे में रहती है । जब सीमेन शिप में काम करता है, तो उस को अपनी फैमली का निर्वाह भी करना पड़ता है, जिस के लिए उस की पगार पर्याप्त नहीं होती है । बुढ़ापे में, बीमारी के समय और वैसे भी उस को अपना गुजारा करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए इस प्रकार का उपाय करने की आवश्यकता थी । वह गर्ज इस सीमेन प्राविडेंट फण्ड बिल के अनुसार पूरी होने वाली है । इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं । कोलमाइंज के लिए इस प्रकार का बिल आया था और अब सीमेन के लिए आया है । एक और एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड एमेंडमेंट बिल आ रहा है । इस प्रकार के जो बिल हैं इनकी बड़ी गर्ज होती है, इनकी बड़ी आवश्यकता होती है । मैं चाहता था कि इनको जल्दी लाया जाता ।

मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सजैशंज गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । जो बोर्ड बनेगा, उसके बारे में कहा गया है :

(a) a Chairman to be appointed by the Government;

(b) not more than three persons appointed by the Government from amongst its officials;

(c) three persons representing employers, to be appointed by the Government . . .

(d) three persons representing seamen, to be appointed by Government . . .

इस प्रकार से दस आदमी इस बोर्ड में लिये जायेंगे । इसके सम्बन्ध में आप से मैं एक विनती करना चाहता हूं । ये जो बिल लाये जाते हैं, ये गरीबों के हित को सामने रख कर ही लाये जाते हैं, जो वर्कर होते हैं, उनके हित को ध्यान में रख कर लाये जाते हैं, जो श्रम करने वाले होते हैं, उनके हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए लाए जाते हैं और यह बिल भी आप इसी उद्देश्य से यहां लाए हैं । इस बोर्ड के जो चेयरमैन हैं वे किस विचारधारा के होंगे, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता हूं । लेकिन जिन तीन आफिशल्ज को आप एप्वाइंट करें, इस तरह के आफिशल्ज को एप्वाइंट करें जिन का झुकाव एम्प्लायीज की तरफ हो, जो एम्प्लायीज या गरीबों की सहायता ज्यादा करें । आप ने इस में एम्प्लायर्ज के तीन रिप्रिजेंटेटिव रखे हैं और तीन सीमैंज के रखे हैं । ये जो तीन सीमैन के नुमाइंदे हैं ये ही सीमैन के लिए कुछ बोलेंगे । जहां तक सरकारी अफसरों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा अभी तक का अनुभव यह रहा है कि उनके लिए एम्प्लायर्ज के जो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ जाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है । इस चीज को हमने टैक्सटाइन प्राविडेंट फंड के अन्दर देखा है और जो दूसरे धंधे हैं, जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं, उनके अन्दर जो आफिशल काम करते हैं, उनके अन्दर भी देखा है । किसी न किसी बहाने से कहो,

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

किसी न किसी कारण से कहो, मालिकों को तरफ वे ज्यादा इनक्लाइंड होते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वर्कर्ज की भलाई के लिए जो चीज लाई जाती है, कामगारों के लिए जो चीज लाई जाती है और जिस उद्देश्य से लाई जाती है, वह उद्देश्य असफल हो जाता है। आपने कहा है कि सीमैन के तीन रिप्रिजेंटेटिव होंगे मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बोर्ड के अन्दर उनका बहुमत होना चाहिये, उनकी मैजोरिटी होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो सीमैन की भलाई को ध्यान में रखने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनका विचार करने वाले जो लोग हों, उनका हित चाहने वाले जो लोग हैं, ऐसे आदमी इस बोर्ड में लिये जायें।

आप यह भी देखें कि प्राविडेंट फण्ड जो वसूल करते हैं, वह एम्प्लायर्ज करते हैं। सीमैन 6 पर सेंट और आठ पर सेंट देंगे, इस तरह का इसमें तालमेल की गई है। यह जो कांट्रीब्यूशन सीमैन देंगे इसको वसूल करने का काम एम्प्लायर्ज करेंगे। जितना एमाउन्ट वे वसूल करेंगे उतना ही एमाउन्ट खुद का वे उसमें डालेंगे। यह सारा जो रुपया होगा, यह सर्विस छोड़ने के बाद उनको मिल जाएगा। जो मेरा अब तक का अनुभव रहा है, वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। मैं शोलापुर से आया हूं और वही मेरा वतन है। वहां पर टैक्सटाइल मिल वर्कर्ज काम करते हैं। उन वर्कर्ज का जो प्राविडेंट फण्ड मालिकों ने या मैनेजमेंट ने वसूल किया है, न तो वह एमाउन्ट और न ही अपना खुद का एमाउंट कुछ ने गवर्नमेंट ट्रेशरी के अन्दर जमा करवाया है और न ही वर्कर्ज को वह दिया है। ये दोनों जो एमाउन्ट हैं, इन दोनों को उन्होंने खुद इस्तेमाल किया है। तीन-तीन और चार चार बरस हो गए हैं, न एमाउंट सरकार के पास आया है और न वर्कर्ज को मिला है। कारखानेदार हैं वे सारे इस पैसे को खुद के काम के लिए या कारखाने के काम के लिए या दूसरे किसी काम के लिए इस्तेमाल कर लेते हैं। जो तकता होता है वह 1 से 10 तारीख तक भेजने की गर्ज होती है। तकता तो भेज दिया जाता है लेकिन पैसा जमा नहीं करवाया जाता है। सरकार उनके खिलाफ कुछ भी कार्रवाई नहीं करती है। यह मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर आपको बता रहा हूं। यहां इस तरह की बात न हो, इसको देखने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए कुछ प्राविजन करने की जरूरत है। आप कई प्रकार के प्राविजन तो कर देते हैं लेकिन उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कितना होता है, कितना नहीं होता है, इसको नहीं देखा जाता है। पैसा वसूल करने की जो बात है, उसको एम्प्लायर पर नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये। आप रेवेन्यू आफिसर एप्वाइंट करें और जब वर्कर्ज को तनख्वाह मिलती है उस वक्त वह रेवेन्यू आफिसर वर्कर का हिस्सा और मालिक का शेयर ले कर ट्रेशरी में जमा करवा सकता है। पचास हजार वर्कर यहां हैं और टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री आदि के अन्दर या और दूसरे जो धंधे हैं, उनके अन्दर 36 लाख तक वर्कर हैं। इन सब का प्राविडेंट फंड एम्प्लायर वसूल करते हैं और इस रुपये का कुछ एम्प्लायर हैं जो मिसयूज करते हैं। लेकिन इन एम्प्लायर्ज के खिलाफ आज तक कोई सख्त कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी है। मेरे पास प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है और उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि कितने केसिस पड़े हुए हैं कि जहां वर्कर्ज को पैसा नहीं मिला है या मालिकों ने उस पैसे को जमा नहीं करवाया है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि वर्कर्ज के प्राविडेंट फंड के पैसे और मालिकों का हिस्सा दोनों वसूल करने का काम रेवेन्यू आफिसर पर डाला जाए और सारे पैसे को वसूल करके वे ट्रेशरी में अगर जमा करवा दें तो काम ठीक तरह से हो सकता है। मैंने शोलापुर में देखा है कि डेढ़ बरस हो गया है मिल को बन्द हुए लेकिन

वर्कर्ज को उनका प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा अभी तक भी नहीं मिला है। कानून के अन्दर तो यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर वर्कर्ज नौकरी छोड़ता है या कारखाना बन्द हो जाता है, धंधा बन्द हो जाता है तो धंधे के बन्द होने के 6 महीने के अन्दर अन्दर उसको प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा मिल जाएगा। लेकिन डेढ़ डेढ़ और दो दो बरस हो जाते हैं उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। उनको तुरन्त पैसा मिल सके, इसका प्राविजन करने की और इस पर अमल करने की जरूरत है। सरकार कहती है कि स्पेशल रिजर्व फंड में से उनको पैसा मिल सकता है लेकिन उस में से भी उनको मिलता नहीं है। जो कानून आप लाते हैं वह सफल हो और उस पर अमल हो, इसका भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये। धंधा बन्द होने के या वर्कर द्वारा नौकरी छोड़ देने के तुरन्त बाद उसको प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा मिल जाए, ऐसी तजवीज करने की गर्ज है।

अभी तक खाली टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर या और जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं उनके अन्दर भी यह देखा गया है कि कम से कम चार से पांच करोड़ रुपये तक एम्प्लायर्ज ने नहीं जमा करवाये हैं। इस तरह की बात इन सीमैन के बारे में नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की कठिनाई सीमैन के बारे में पेश नहीं आनी चाहिये। आज तक के अनुभव को खयाल में रखते हुए इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और जो सजैशंज मैंने दिये हैं, उनको मान लिया जाना चाहिये। आपने क्लाजिज 16 और 17 में शिक्षा रखी है, दंड की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन आज तक किसी कारखानेदार को कभी कोई शिक्षा नहीं मिली है, कोई दण्ड नहीं मिला है और न ही उतना फाइन हुआ है जितना होना चाहिये। होता यह है कि अगर उसने तीस लाख रुपया अपने पास रख लिया, अपने हाथ में रख लिया तो उसको एक दो हजार रुपया फाइन कर दिया जाता है। एक दो हजार रुपया फाइन वह दे देता है और इस सारी रकम का इस्तेमाल करता रहता है। अभी तक जितने कानून बने हैं उनके अनुसार उसको कभी जेल में नहीं डाला गया है और न ही कोई बहुत बड़ा फाइन किया गया है कि आगे उसका उस रुपये का खुद के काम के लिये इस्तेमाल करने का हौसला न पड़े। इस में इस तरह की बात न हो, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका आप ध्यान रखें।

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Members who have participated in the debate on this Bill. Some anxiety has been expressed by some hon. Members opposite as to why it was being piloted by the Minister of Transport and not by the Minister of Social security. Let me at the outset say that the committee which has evolved in its report this social security scheme was appointed by the National Welfare Board for Seafarers which is a statutory body set up under the Indian Merchent Shipping Act and which essentially functions under the Ministry of Transport. So, it is absolutely in order and appropriate that this Ministry should have piloted this Bill because, after all, this Bill represents the fruit of the labour or the efforts of all concerned continuing for a long number of years.

Some complaint has been made that it has come rather too late and that we cannot take pride in the fact that it has come after all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Better late than never.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would say that in this world—and this is a world of realities and we should be conscious of it—we have got to judge and examine every matter on a relative basis. When we take a relative or comparative view of things we find that it is for the first time in any country in the

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world that seamen are being given the facility of provident fund and gratuity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the world?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, in the world.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Devlin Commission in England has come out earlier.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Devlin Commission may have come out, but all that they get is pension and here it is provident fund and gratuity. We are not resorting to pension. The UK is the only country with the pensionary advantage; otherwise, there is no country. So, we happen to be the first country in Asia so far as provident fund and gratuity is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not in the world then, but in Asia.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the world also. That is my information. If hon. Members correct me, I will certainly take it from them.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): We congratulate you on that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Shri Sharma is not here. He takes part in every debate and every question and seldom remains here to hear the reply. That is not very fair to the Ministers. We can be educated by him but he has also to take some information from us.

Mr. Speaker: So many times I have observed here in the House that when Members participate in the debate, put forward points, criticize the Government and make suggestions they ought to be present to listen to the reply as well. It is rather a discourtesy to the House. Members, as soon as they finish their speeches, go away as if they have nothing to do further and they are not concerned with the reply whatever it is.

Shri Priya Gupta: Ministers do not touch even the points raised by us in the House as the Railway Minister does it.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Does that mean that a Member has the right to go away?

Shri Priya Gupta: No, Sir.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Shri Indrajit Gupta had taken part in this debate and is attending a meeting of the delegation.

Mr. Speaker: There might be some exceptions on particular occasions.

Shri Warior: We will convey it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I hve no grievance against any particular hon. Member. But instead of giving some compliments to the seafarers' representatives. the shipowners' representative and to the officer who worked ceaselessly for it and achieved some results, if he says that we are still living in the age of tonga and ekka so far as this thing is concerned, that seems to be ridiculous. It is absolutely out of all sense of proportion.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Let me assure the hon. Minister that I was sincere in my congratulations.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I thank you, Sir. I think, Shri Sharma often adds some element of humour to our discussions and I am not taking it amiss. I am only saying that we are now of course in the age of jets and our jets are really showing their mettle as well. So far as this measure is concerned, neither from the point of view of dealing with this particular matter nor from the point of view of the timing of it, it has come late. I am glad that some hon. Members have welcomed it and thus have welcomed it properly and rightly.

Another point that was made was that our seamen are getting, so far as

wages are concerned, much less comparatively than the British seamen get or the other seamen get. Here I have to refer to an ILO Convention. The ILO Convention No. 109 lays down that in determining the minimum pay or wages in the case of a ship in which are employed such groups of ratings as necessiate the employment of larger groups of ratings than would otherwise be employed and having regard to the principle of equal pay for equal work, special factors may be taken into account, such as the extra numbers employed and any differences in crew costs incurred by the shipowners, consequent upon the employment of such ratings. So, wages do reflect the manning scale. How many Indian seomen do you require in place of British or Japanese seamen? It has been estimated—not only estimated but it is the practice—that on an average on an ocean-going cargo carrying vessel of about 10,000 gross tons whereas they employ only 32 British ratings, in Japan they employ 34 Japanese ratings, in Burma they employ 36 Burmese ratings, in India they have to employ as many as 44 Indian ratings. So, the manning scale makes a difference, and, as has been indicated just now in the ILO Convention which I have referred to, it has to be taken into account because the salary of such extra numbers employed has also to be take into account.

It may be said that the output of our seamen is low. It would say that that is not entirely a fact. The fact of the matter is that our seamen, knowing as they do the conditions prevailing in the country—lack of employment etc.—show a spirit of fellowship *vis-a-vis* their own fellow seamen. It would very well be that 32 Indian seament can work as much or produce as much as 32 British seamen, but they do not want to deprive the extra 12 fellow seamen of the chances of employment. Therefore, I think, we have to put up with the situation. In the circumstances that obtain today the first essential thing is that they must get the maximum employment and that is what we propose to do.

Secondly, so far as the wages are concerned, it is a bilateral matter. They have got bipartite bodies. The seamen's representatives and the shipowners' representatives hit together and fix the wages and they settle every question related thereto. In that particular matter we only bless the two to come to some agreement as best as we can. Most of the foreign shipowners are British shipowners. They have not yet adopted the ILO Convention in regard to hours of work on board the ship, wages, manning scales etc. So, we cannot force it down their gullets. Even so, I am glad that for the first time they have accepted the right of the worker to get these social security benefits.

Another point made was that in the computation of the contribution to the Provident Fund, overtime allowance earned by workers has not been included. Let me remind Members here that overtime allowance is not to be taken into account as regular wage in their case, because it is not taken into account for any other provident fund scheme either. In the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme also overtime allowance has heen excluded from the definition of wages. The seamen do not get any dearness allowance apart from this as they get free board on board the ship. Therefore it hardly affects this.

So far as bonus is concerned, it is the international practice that seamen nowhere get any bonus. In so far as we are concerned, they do not qualify strictly, according to the term "Industrial employment", as industrial workers. This is the reason why it has not been extended to them.

There was another matter to which a reference was made and that was the definition of "seaman" itself. A was made that the definition of "Seaman" in the Merchant Shipping Act says that a seaman means every persons employed on board the ship "except a Master Pilot or Appren-

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tice", whereas in the case of this particular measure that we have before the House the list has been widened and the definition of "Seaman" excludes categories such as "navigating or engineering officer, radio officer, medical officer, welfare officer, purser, electrician, nurse, musician and deck barber". The reason is that all the officers including the purser and the electrician are covered by the bipartite agreement of the National Maritime Board and are already in receipt of Provident Fund benefit. So, we need not have brought these people in twice over. Naturally, therefore, they have been excluded from the definition of "Seaman". They have already been enjoying the benefits of a provident fund scheme. The deck barber obviously is not strictly a seaman as he does not get regular wages. He gets a nominal wage plus actual charges for the work . . .

12 hrs.

Shri Priya Gupta: When this comes into force, will the employer say, "Since you are excluded from the Act, this bipartite agreement is overruled"?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not that. They are getting the award under their bipartite agreement. They will continue to get—all those categories of persons—and the seamen will get this.

Shri Warior: The category like 'deck barber' is not covered.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The barber, strictly speaking, is not a seaman.

Shri Warior: But he is on the ship.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Perhaps, he has a home at every port. So, he has been excluded from this.

So far as the rate of contribution is concerned, to begin with, 6 per cent has been agreed to and from 1st April, 1968, it will be 8 per cent.

Shri Priya Gupta: It should have retrospective effect from the date of the recommendation of the Welfare Board.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is not to be. This is retrospective in so far as it applies, I think, from—I do not remember the date now—the date which I gave the other day. The proposal to get 6 per cent, to begin with, which is already in operation since 1st July, 1964, is mutually accepted. Let us remember that, after all, the foreign ship-owners are not subject to our laws. It is not compulsory or obligatory upon them to employ our seamen. There are competing nations, with their sea-faring traditions also, who are equally keen that their men should be employed on the foreign ships. There are the Japanese, the Chinese, the Pakistani, the Burmese and other nationals and all of them are anxious that they should get the employment on foreign ships. Taking that into account, we have got to maintain the competitive capacity and competence of our seamen which means two things, that is, the efficiency or the output of work and also the economics involved in the whole employment scheme. If we lose these two, naturally, the ship-owners will not come forward. So, we have got to strike a balance somewhere and we have this particular scheme. It is a compromise, no doubt—the compromises may be denounced here, there and elsewhere in a very roundabout way; I will not go into that—and I would say, the compromise in this particular case represents the most satisfactory solution of the problem. As I said, this is really something good that we have been able to get.

Shri Warior: There are other workers covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act who are getting 8 per cent. That is the difference.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even there, there are only 24 categories of industrial workers who are getting 8 per cent.

The rest are not yet getting it. Let him know that. There are only 24 categories of workers who get 8 per cent. How can I place seamen so high up in that category?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Here is the list.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I need not read the list here. He perhaps thought that I was not aware of this. I think he knows that. I have also been properly briefed.

Shri Warior: If you add one, that will strengthen the argument for others also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The next point was about gratuity.....

Mr. Speaker: His concern is that some of us might not be here.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sure our country will achieve a victory in the present conflict and the victory will not only cover our armed forces with glory but will also cover the present leadership and the politicians and the electorate will be kind to us. That is all I can say. Let my friend Mr. Warior be not so pessimistic although he may be because the Congress is getting strong.

So far as the gratuity scheme is concerned, that has already been brought into force with effect from 1-6-1964. For this scheme, no legislation was necessary as it was dependent upon an agreement between the employers and the employees. No detailed accounts have to be maintained in the case of gratuity because the contributions are unilateral; and let me state here that these contributions of the ship-owners will amount to a sum of about Rs. 28 lakhs per year as gratuity to seamen.

I think I have met all the points except the one legal point which was made about the efficacy of sub-clause (3) of clause 17 as to whether it will also cover the cases of persons who are not covered by sub-clause (3). I would say, as pointed out by Shri Himatsingka, the provisions contained in clauses 16 and 17, all put together, will cover all possible cases and there should be no difficulty, so far as the Government is concerned, in dealing with the people who happen to violate the provisions of this particular measure.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members for the keen interest and the awareness that they have shown on this problem. This Bill is not out of date or late, as some Members said, but it is quite in time and up to date.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about the Pakistani seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Home Ministry is taking care of this. We have already put out all the Pakistanis from the port and docks in Calcutta. We have also put those out of the I.W.T. services who are Pakistanis.

Shri Priya Gupta: In Railways, they have offered to go to Pakistan but they have not been released in spite of the fact that there are Indian workers available.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot answer for the Railways.....

Shri Priya Gupta: You are in charge of the Railway Safety; that is under your Ministry.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Pakistani nationals, of course, at this moment, belong to a nation which has declared itself to be at war with us. That is why we have done.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I seek a clarification? What will happen to our seamen who are engaged by foreign concerns? Will they be getting any provident fund facilities?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It covers all those persons.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the institution of a provident fund for seamen, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to this Bill. I shall put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 24, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 24, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

12.07 hrs.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple and non-controversial Bill. The House is aware that the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 provides for the institution of compulsory provident fund in factories and establishments covered under this Act. The Act which was initially applied to only six industries in 1952, at present applies to 101 industries and classes of establishments. Under this Act where an establishment already provides benefits in the nature of provident fund or other retirement benefits to its employees, not less favourable than those provided under the Act and the Scheme framed thereunder, the establishment may be exempted from the operation of the scheme subject to certain conditions by the appropriate Government. Such exemption is granted by the Central Government in cases of establishments belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or connected with a railway, major port, mine, oilfileds or controlled industry and by the State Governments or an appropriate Government in other cases. It is considered that where an establishment consists of departments or branches located in different States, the power to grant exemption should be exercised by the Central Government and not separately by the State Governments concerned. This is necessary for the sake of uniformity and convenience of all concerned. It is accordingly proposed to amend the definition of the term "appropriate Government" given in section 2(a) of the Act for the purpose. As this power has already been exercised by the Central Government in some urgent cases, it is also proposed to give retrospective effect to the amendment.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So far as this amending Bill is concerned, it is welcome. There is nothing very particular in regard to the power of exemption being given to the Central Government in the case of concerns which have got branches in more than one State, because in terms of the Industrial Disputes Act, in the case of concerns which have got branches in more than one State, the appropriate Government is the Cen-

tral Government. But while dealing with this Bill, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain defects in the working of the provident fund administration and how the rules are being circumvented by the managements in general.

There are provisions to the effect that in order to be eligible to earn the provident fund, an employee must have worked for 240 days in a year, that is, he must be a permanent employee in the industry. What we have found is that in every industry there is an attempt to keep the staff temporary or casual to the extent of even 50 to 60 per cent, so that the provident fund benefits which would otherwise have been available to hundred per cent of the employees of the particular concern are made available only to about 40 to 50 per cent and the rest are denied of the same. It is not as if the 50 to 60 per cent of the workers who are denied of these benefits are employed only occasionly, but we have seen that the temporary labour continue in service for years together. In spite of their having worked for more than 240 days in a year, yet because they are temporary, they are deprived of this benefit which has been given to all the workers as a result of the parent Act.

There is another way in which the provisions of the Act are circumvented, and that is by appointing contract labour, and by renewing the contract every three months and allowing the same persons to work. Since contract labour is out of the purview of the provident fund benefits, these workers are deprived of the benefits. I am told by my hon. friend Shri Warior that particularly in the plantations, this is the general practice; as result of that more than 60 per cent of the workers are deprived of the benefit of provident fund. That is one matter which must be looked into.

There is a third, complaint also namely that deductions are made by the management but the money is not accounted for properly. There are a number of companies, and good concerns, good in the sense that the persons connected with them are in big business, which collect huge sums of money but do not properly account for them. This is a matter which Government must look into.

Then, Government have got powers to give exemptions. I find that even in the case of those industries which have got potentiality for great profit and which are quite prosperous, this Act has not been made applicable. They are having their own provident rules and regulations. In regard to the banking industry, for example, we have been demanding that it should be brought under the Provident Fund Act. The employees of the State Bank of India which is a Government concern, are not governed yet by the Employees' Provident Funds Act. If this Act were to be applied to them, they will get some better benefit but the Act has not yet been applied to them. It is high time that this industry particularly, which is earning a huge profit and which has got also potentialities for greater profits should be brought under this Act.

In conclusion, I would submit that the attempt to circumvent the rules and deprive the casual and temporary labour of the benefit of the provident fund should also be looked into.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I rise to support this Bill seeking to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and while doing so, I would like to make some observations for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister.

We have a very bitter experience in regard to three things in respect of the provident fund. The first is that the deductions are made and they remain in suspense account and are not accounted for and the employees concerned are never informed of the actual deductions made and the actual amount to their credit up to date. I would submit that the accounts

[Shri Priya Gupta]

must be kept up to date, and every effort should be made to inform the employees regularly at regular intervals about the amount lying to their credit.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Are not the deductions deposited very regularly? They have got to be deposited.

Shri Priya Gupta: The point is that the employee must be informed of the actual amount credited to his provident fund.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The ledger cards are not prepared in time. That is the difficulty.

Shri Priya Gupta: Secondly, when the employee retires and the final settlement is due there are very many circumstances coming in between to delay the payment at the final settlement of the provident fund dues. I do not refer to the particular industry with which my hon. friend Shri Himatsingka might be associated, but generally to some other industries. I can refer to even railwaymen in this connection, because I was a railwaymen and I have seen how the payment and the final settlement of the provident fund are delayed.

My third point is in regard to the qualifying period. The point is after how many years of service an employee should be entitled for the benefit of the provident fund. There is also a point in regard to the nomenclature of the employees who are eligible for the provident fund. In several establishments, in the tea plantations, in the explosive factories and several other establishments, there are a number of workers who are employed by contractors. And as my hon. friend who has spoken earlier has pointed out, these people are continued in service on contracts carried over from time to time for years together; even though those employees have been working continuously, they are shown break in service and because of the nomenclature attached to them namely that they are contractor labour, the case gets overlooked and they tare not included within the purview of the provident fund scheme and they are not categorised as being eligible for provident fund, and they are being overlooked.

Another point that I would like to submit is that the amount deducted from the wages of the employees and the interest accruing thereon form a very big lump sum. I would submit that the company should not be absolutely free to utilise that big sum for its own sake, but the employees should also be given a share out of it which they could utilise for setting up institutions or bodies which would give a good return; for instance, they can set up consumer co-operative stores, or they can launch housing schemes and so on. For instance, quarters can be built with the aid of this amount, and they can be purchased by the employees on a hire-purchase system and so on. Similarly, this big sum can be used for other schemes which might give similar benefit to the employees.

It is a good thing that the Central Government are being given powers to make rules and regulations, and we support it. As regards exemptions, I would submit that no exemptions should be granted to big capatalists to the detriment of the labourers.

With these observations, I support this amending Bill.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): My hon. friends in the Opposition have mentioned very relevant points for the consideration of the hon. Minister. Those points have got to be taken into consideration particularly because of the fact that the workers engaged by the contractors and casual labour are deprived of the benefit of provident fund. These workers work throughout the year, but a small excuse is made that their services are terminated at the end of a small period

say, three months or six months, and then they are reabsorbed, showing that there is a continuity of service but in order to deprive the workers of the benefit of the provident fund, they are taken off the service for a very short period, say one day or two days and then they are feabsorbed. This point that work is available but they are deprived of the benefit of this provision is really a matter which the Minister has to take into consideration and see that workers who are engaged are not deprived of continuity of work. If work is there, the workers already working should not be asked to go and others taken. The same workers ought to be engaged and their services should not be terminated. That will ensure that they will also have the benefit of this provident fund.

Apart from this, I have nothing more to say. I support the Bill.

Shri Himatsingka: I support the provisions of the Bill as it will solve a number of difficulties now being experienced by industries having branches in more than one State.

As regards the criticism put forward by hon. Members, I could not follow what Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri Priya Gupta said. The deductions made by the employers have to be deposited every month and any default thereof can be dealt as if it is realisation of arrears of land revenue.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Moreover, I understand that the employees' associations are also regularly informed by the provident fund authorities about the position. They can also take steps to see that deductions to be made are deposited in time.

Another criticism of Shri Priya Gupta I could not follow because the deductions made by the employers have to be sent to the provident authorities to be invested properly. The employers have nothing to do with the matter once the deduction has been sent to that authority. The committee that is there should be approached by the employees' representatives to see that the money is properly invested. If there is anything wrong there, certainly the employers are not to blame.

Therefore, I feel that the limited provision intended to be made by this Bill is welcome. When there is any defect or difficulty in carrying out the scheme of the provident fund, the persons interested should contact the provident fund authorities and settle the issue of the proper investment of the fund in a manner which will give more benefit to the employees.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि विधेयक के संशोधक विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं । कम्पनियों के विभिन्न विभागों और शाखाओं में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उन को इस विधेयक से फायदा होगा ।

मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कटौतियां बराबर होती हैं और जो पैसा जमा होता है, वह कर्मचारियों को बराबर मिलता है । लेकिन मेरा अनुभव इससे अलग है । यह ठीक है कि कटौतियां की जाती हैं और पैसा भी जमा किया जाता है, लेकिन कर्मचारियों को इस बारे में बिल्कुल कोई इन्फर्मेशन नहीं दी जाती है । किसान का या किसी कर्मचारी का ट्रेजरी में जब कोई पैसा जमा होता है, तो उस को उस की रसीद या इन्फर्मेशन मिलती है । इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नियमों में इस प्रकार दुरुस्ती की जाये कि किसी कर्मचारी की भविष्य निधि में कितना पैसा जमा हुआ है, इस की इन्फर्मेशन उस को दे दी जाये, ताकि उस को पता लग जाये कि मेरी इतनी भविष्य निधि जमा है ।

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

मुझे यह भी पता लगा है कि गत वर्ष में लाखों रुपये जमा हुए हैं, लेकिन उन का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नहीं हुआ है और कर्मचारियों को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। शासन की इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जो रकम कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि में जमा हो जाती है, उन को उस की इन्कमेंशन मिलनी चाहिये और वह पैसा उन को टाइम पर मिलना चाहिये, जो कि इस समय नहीं मिलता है।

ठेकेदारों के द्वारा जो लेबरर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, उन का जीवन बिल्कुल अस्थिर होता है। इस प्रकार की कोई भी स्कीम उन पर लागू नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि यद्यपि कर्मचारी ठेकेदारों के पास पन्द्रह बीस सालों से काम कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे पी० डब्ल्यू डी० के अन्तर्गत हों और चाहे अन्य विभागों के अन्तर्गत हों, उन के लिये ऐसी कोई भी स्कीम लागू नहीं की गई है और उन को भविष्य निधि की किसी योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। ठेकेदारों के ठेकों का बार-बार रिन्यूअल हो जाता है। इस अवस्था में उन के यहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। शासन की ओर से इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि उन लोगों को भी भविष्य निधि योजना का फायदा मिले। अगर नियमों को संशोधित कर के उन लोगों को भी इस योजना का फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जाये, तो उचित होगा।

शुगर मिलों आदि में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की भी यही स्थिति है। कई ऐसी कम्पनीज हैं, जिन को बहुत फायदा मिलता है, लेकिन उन के कर्मचारियों को कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता है। जब हमारा नारा समाजवाद का है, तो हमें उस के अनुसार चलने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जो लोग कष्ट करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं, उन को भी कम्पनियों और मिलों की इनकम का फायदा मिलना चाहिये।

एक रूल ऐसा है कि जो कर्मचारी दो सौ दिन के ऊपर काम करता है, उसी पर यह योजना लागू होती है, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, अगर कोई कर्मचारी कुछ दिन के लिये बीमार होता है, तो रजिस्टर पर उस का नाम नहीं लिखा जाता है। जब इस बारे में शिकायत की जाती है, तो मालिकों की तरफ से यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि उस कर्मचारी ने साल में दो सौ दिन से कम काम किया है, इस लिये उस को इस योजना का बेनिफिट कैसे मिल सकता है। कम्पनियों के मालिक अधिकतर यही कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी तरह से कर्मचारियों के काम करने के दिन दो सौ से नीचे ही रहें। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस कानून को स्ट्रिक्टली फालो किया जाये। इस बात का ठीक हिसाब रखा जाये कि कर्मचारी कितने दिन काम करते हैं। अगर वे दो सौ दिन काम करते हैं, तो उन को इस कानून का फायदा मिलना चाहिये।

हम देखते हैं कि यहां पर कानून और रूल्ज पास किये जाते हैं और हम उन का स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बिल्कुल नहीं होता है। मैं आप की मार्फत शासन से विनती करूंगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

Shri Warior: We had occasion to discuss the coal mine provident fund scheme the other day. Almost all the criticisms levelled at that time against the implementation and administration of that scheme are applicable in this case also. The rate of contribution, reserve fund, realisation of funds already in the hands of the employers—all these issues are relevant here also. In the previous Bill which was passed by this House on a motion by Shri Raj Bahadur, the Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, the rate has been fixed at 6 per cent. But actually the arguments of the Minister in defence of that were not convincing. We did not pursue our objection because it is

just being started and after some time there will be a review of the whole thing.

The point here is that there is a tendency already visible in Government to equate both. That is what we do not understand. How much the workers are suffering, how much the workers are actually giving by way of production, what is the employers' part in production—all these must be taken into account before fixing the rate. More than anything else, the main point is whether the workers have permanency of tenure in their jobs. Is there a comple Guarantee on that score? If not, how can the provident fund scheme be applicable to every worker? On a rough calculation, 75 per cent of workers are not actually benefited by the scheme. For instance, the construction workers are deprived of the benefit of this scheme. How can they come in here as things are? Every three months the workers' are dismissed and new workers taken. Government should see that the employers do not take undue advantage of the labour unemployment here, that they do not take advantage of the glut in the labour market. It is up to the Government to see that the workers are given more security. Then only provident fund will be effective, and the maximum number of workers will benfit out of it.

In the case of seamen also, I think that the Department of Social Security should take it over. We were not convinced by the Minister's arguments, because the Ministry itself is also a party in all these things like the employers and employees. We want the Department of Social Security, which is not part and parcel of the general policy-making body, to take it over. In UK, in the case of seamen, it is the Labour Department, and not the Ministry of Transport, which deals with this. When this Ministry was formed, we were glad and were anticipating that the influences which naturally will be felt by departments dealing with employers and employees will not be felt by this Department. That is why this Department has a distinct advantage in implementing these provisions.

Why is Government so niggardly in giving interest on the provident fund, raising it piecemeal from 4½ to 4¾ per cent etc.? Why not take a policy decision that the rate of interest accuring on the provident fund should be the same as the bank rate. The bank rate depends on market conditions or the direction of the Reserve Bank. Why not Government accept that rate? Then I think it will create more interest which is in the interests of the workmen.

Why should not the workers get enough advantage from the developing economy where there are huge avenues of profit, why should they be debarred from getting that advantage? Of course, Government is right in making investments in the most secure things, but Government establishmens are also very secure. Apart from investing the funds from the provident fund in Government securities and bonds of municipalities and other local authorities, why should not Government invest in steel mills and other public undertakings?

Shri Himatsingka: They are not getting a return there.

Shri Warior: Now they are getting only a fixed amount of return, but if Government invests in public undertakings, they will get more return.

Shri Himatsingka: As loans or as equity? If it be loans, you will get fixed rate of interest; if it is equity, you may not get anything.

Shri Warior: True, but when all others are doing it, why not the provident fund also? I do not want it to be invested in equity shares in private companies, but I want it to go to Government undertakings. After all, if you invest it in Government securities, that also goes into the Consolidated Fund and is diverted to public undertakings. So, Government can take directly from the provident fund and give it to public undertakings and give whatever profit accrues from it.

Then, even to purchase Government securities, I am told that Government goes through brokers.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No. Who said so?

Shri Warior: Somebody was saying so. I do not know if I am correct.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: You are that somebody, I think.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Let the Minister say clearly that it is not so.

Shri Warior: He says that, he says that I am alleging something which is not in existence.

Anyway, these investments must be looked into more carefully and I think that workers must get the benefit of whatever profits may come from these public undertakings, not only from Government securities etc.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड्ज एमेंडमेंट बिल आया है और जो दुरुस्ती करने की आपने तजवीज रखी है, उसको मैं स्पोर्ट करता हूं। जो दिक्कतें अभी तक प्राविडेंट फंड के बारें में पैदा हुई है, उनके बारे में मैं दो शब्द कह देना चाहता हूं। प्राविडेंट फन्ड की स्कीम जब से शुरू हुई है तब से यह बराबर बढ़ती ही गई है। आज यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 24,109 अनएम्जैम्प्टेड कारखानों पर लागू है और इसके अन्तर्गत 37 लाख वर्कर आते है। इतने लोगों से आज इस स्कीम का सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो चुका है। वर्कर्ज सरकार के ऊपर विश्वास रख कर अपनी पगार में से प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा एम्प्लायर्ज को देते हैं। इससे पहले वाले बिल पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि कुछ एम्प्लायर हैं जो इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सभी एम्प्लायर इसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। हर महीने पैसे वसूल किये जाने वाला जो तख्ता है वह तो गवर्नमैंट के पास उनके द्वारा भेज दिया जाता है लेकिन पैसा जमा नहीं करवाया जाता है। इसकी वजह से हर जगह पर बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा होती है और वर्कर्ज को, कामगारों को बड़ी हैरानी और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है।

कानून में भी यह है और जो एनुअल रिपोर्ट फार 1963–64 एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड आर्गनाइजेशन की है, उसको पढ़ने से भी यह मालूम होता है कि कानून का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन जैसा होना चाहिये वैसा नहीं होता है। प्राविडेंट फंड का जो कुल रुपया इकट्ठा होता है कारखानों में से वह दस

करोड़ तक इकट्ठा होता है। उसमें से अभी इस वक्त तक चार करोड़ रुपया एम्प्लायर्ज के पास पड़ा हुआ है, वह न तो सरकार के पास जमा करवाया गया है और न ही जो एम्प्लायीज हैं, जो वर्कर्ज हैं, उनको ही दिया गया है। पिछले महीने का आंकड़ा देखा जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 3 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये इस तरह से पड़े हुए थे। जब कोई वर्कर काम से निकाल दिया जाता है या अपने काम से घर में बैठा रहता है या नौकरी छोड़ देता है, अगर वह छः महीने का नोटिस दे तो यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि छः महीने के अन्दर अन्दर उसका अपना तथा मालिक का भी हिस्सा, दोनों मिला कर उसे मिल जाएंगे। लेकिन जैसा मैंने अभी कहा है कि चार करोड़ रुपया ऐसा पड़ा हुआ है जो कि आज मालिक सरकार को नहीं देते हैं। वे रुपया सरकार के पास जमा करवा दें, इस प्रकार की कोशिश आपकी तरफ से होनी चाहिये और कुछ काननी व्यवस्था ऐसी आपको करनी चाहिये कि वे इस तरह से बिल्कुल भी पैसा अपने पास न रख सकें। वर्कर्ज का पैसा अगर मालिक नहीं देते हैं या कोई और कठिनाई होती है, तो ट्रस्टीज का एक स्पेशल रिजर्व फंड आपने कायम किया हुआ है। इसमें वह रुपया भी होता है जो कामगार प्राविडेंट फंड का नहीं देता है लेकिन मालिक दे देता है या और कोई पैसा होता है जोकि जब्त किया हुआ होता है। अभी तक 150 लाख रुपये की रकम जब्त की हुई है। उसमें से तीस लाख रुपये निकाले गये हैं, ट्रांसफर किये गये हैं। 20 लाख रु० स्पेशल रिजर्व फंड के लिये रक्खा गया है। और सब पैसा निकालने के बाद भी 88.82 लाख रु० गवर्नमेंट के पास पड़ा हुआ है। आखिर यह जो 20 लाख रु० निकाला गया है यह किन को देने के लिये है। जो वर्कर काम पर नहीं है और जिन को मालिक पैसा नहीं देता है उनको इस स्पेशल रिजर्व फंड में से पैसा देना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे शोलापुर का केस इतने दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है। हो सकता है कि और जगहों का केस भी पड़ा हुआ हो। लेकिन शोलापुर का केस जो शोलापुर स्पिनिंग ऐंड वीविंग मिल का पड़ा हुआ है जिससे चार या पांच हजार वर्कर प्रभावित हैं उस को आज डेढ़ साल हो गये हैं। सब लोगों ने नोटिस दिया हुआ है कि उन को प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा वापिस मिल जाये। उस नोटिस को दिये हुये भी एक वर्ष हो गया है लेकिन अभी तक प्राविडेंट फंड में से या स्पेशल रिजर्व फंड में से उन्हें कोई पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है। सोशल सिक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट और फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट दोनों में यह केस पड़ा हुआ है। दूसरी जगह के केस भले ही पड़े हुए हों लेकिन मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि शोलापुर के वर्कर्स को, जो कि भूखे प्यासे मर रहे हैं, उन के हक का पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है डेढ़ वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी। मेहरबानी कर के इस का निपटारा जल्दी किया जाये। उन्होंने नोटिस दिया था लेकिन मालिक का जो पैसा था उस में से ही गवर्नमेंट ने उन को पैसा नहीं दिया। जब कानून के अन्दर प्राविजन किया गया है तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जाता। मैं ने इस बारे में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर और ला मिनिस्टर श्री सेन दोनों से पत्र व्यवहार किया। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का जो पत्र मिला है उस में लिखा है कि :

"As advised in the earlier letter of 30th March 1965 the matter concerns the department of social security which will deal with it.

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

In respect of the letter sent by the workers dated 15th Feb. 1965, if desired, you may write to the Minister of Social Security Department".

सोशल सिक्यारिटी डिपार्टमेंट से हम ने पत्र व्यवहार किया । उन का कहना ऐसा है कि अभी तक यह तय नहीं हुआ । डेढ़ वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक तय नहीं हो सका यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । वर्कर्स अपनी सरकार के ऊपर, अपने कानून के ऊपर विश्वास रख कर मालिक को पैसा देते हैं । जब मालिक पैसा नहीं देते हैं तो उनको जो सजा देनी चाहिये, जेल में डालना हो या जो कुछ भी करना हो कानून के अन्दर, वह कुछ नहीं हुआ है । इस की ओर मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

इसके बाद जो फैक्ट्रीज लिक्विडेशन में ली ले गई हैं, उन के नीलाम के बाद जो पैसा आता है उसका सवाल उठता है अभी सीमेन के बारे में जो बिल पास हुआ उस में यह कहा गया कि ऐसे लोगों को प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये । यह भी अभी तक तय नहीं हो पाया है कि नीलाम का जो पैसा आयेगा उस में से प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा दिया जायेगा । इस चीज को जल्दी से जल्दी तय करना चाहिये। प्राविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा गवर्नमेंट के पास आता है यह रिजर्व बैंक में आता है । उस का इंटरेस्ट भी उस को बहुत मिलता है । कामगरों के पैसे और मालिक के पैसे दोनों के ऊपर इंटरेस्ट मिलता है और सरकार का कोई नुकसान नहीं होता । इसलिये मेरी विनती है कि प्राविडेंट फंड जिस बात के लिए आप ने शुरू किया है वह काम होना चाहिए । कामगर अपने रुपये में से एक आना देता है लेकिन ऐन वक्त पर उन को पैसा नहीं मिलता इसके ऊपर विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सन् 196 तक यह नियम था कि प्राविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा मनी आर्डर से भेजा जाता था उस को प्राविडेंट कमिश्नर को देना होता था । उस के बाद से अब कामगर से मनी आर्डर का पैसा लिया जाता है । पहले जब मनी-आर्डर भेजा जाता था तब प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर आफिस उस पर खर्च करता था लेकिन अब कामगर के पैसे में से यह खर्च किया जाता है । इस से कामगरों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। जब शोलापुर में प्राविडेन्ट फंड भेजा गया तो 31 लाख रु० बना था । अगर दो तीन अफसर वहां चले जायें तो दो दिन में सारा काम हो सकता है और लोगों को पैसा मिल सकता है । अगर मनी आर्डर से पैसा भेजा जाता है तो कोई 50 मनी आर्डर रोज भेजे जाते हैं, और सब मनी आर्डर भेजने में पांच छः महीने लग जायेंगे । कामगरों को दो दो सौ या चार चार सौ रुपये मिलने हैं अगर उस में से मनी आर्डर का पैसा भी लिया जायेगा तो 30 हजार से 50 हजार रु० तो मनी आर्डर में ही चले जायेंगे । दो चार आदमी शोलापुर को भेजकर वह काम करवाया जा सकता था जिस में अधिक पैसे नहीं लगते । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मनीआर्डर के द्वारा ही पैसा भेजा जाना है तो मनी आर्डर का खर्च सरकार को करना चाहिये कामगरों पर उस का बोझ नहीं पड़ना चाहिये । मेरी विनती है कि जो शोलापुर मिल का 14 लाख रु० प्राविडेंट फंड का पड़ा हुआ है उस के लिये जल्दी से प्रबन्ध किया जाये । अगर यह रुपया मनी आर्डर से भेजा जाता है तो न केवल सात या आठ महीने लग जायेंगे बल्कि 30 हजार रु० मनीआर्डर पर भी खर्च हो जायेगा । इस लिये यह जो 14 लाख रुपया है इस के लिये प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के यहां अगर डिपार्टमेंट कुछ आदमी भेज दे तो वह दो दिन में सारा काम

खत्म कर सकते हैं और लोगों को पैसा दे सकते हैं। इसलिये जो मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है उस को माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब को मान लेना चाहिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है यह वर्कर की इमदाद के लिये नहीं आया है बल्कि ओनर की सहायता के लिये आया है। जब तक कानून के मातहत मजदूरों को अलग करने का अधिकार फैक्ट्री ओनर को रहेगा तबतक बेचारे मजदूर कभी भी प्राविडेंट फंड के मुस्तहक नहीं हो सकते। 18 सालों तक समाजवाद का नारा लगाने के बाद हमारा खयाल था कि मिनिस्टर साहब जैसे कि हमारा पुराना नारा था कि **लेंड मस्ट गो टू दि टिलर** उसी तरह इस बिल में ऐसा प्राविजन करेंगे कि **फंक्ट्रीज मस्ट गो टू दि वर्कर्स**। लेकिन इस में इमदाद किस की की जा रही है। इमदाद की जा रही है जो करोड़पति हैं उन की। इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद कहीं भी यह पता नहीं लगता कि यह वर्कर्स के लिये है। हमें कहीं पर भी इस का अन्दाजा नहीं मिलता कि जो प्राविडेंट फंड पहले कट चुका है इस की कीमत उस वक्त के मुकाबले में रुपये में चार आना रह गई है। उस वक्त एक रुपये की जो कीमत थी उस की कीमत आज 4 रु० है। लेकिन इस तनास्सुब से वर्कर को पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। बल्कि असलियत तो यह है कि जो फैक्टरीज होती हैं, जो वर्कशाप्स होती हैं जिन से करोड़ों रुपये गवर्नमेंट कमाती है, उन में संडे की छुट्टी काट ली जाती है। 26 जनवरी को छुट्टी काट ली जाती है। 15 अगस्त की छुट्टी काट ली जती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि एक महीने के अन्दर कम से कम आठ दिन की तन्ख्वाह कट जाती है छुट्टी वगैरह के रूप में। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वर्कर्स को प्राविडेंट फंड ठीक से दिया जाये और एक सीधा रूल यह बना दिया जाये कि वर्कर की कोई भी छुट्टी वगैरह तन्ख्वाह के नहीं कटेगी। जब वर्कर काम करने आता है तो उस को वापस कर दिया जाता है। न तो गवर्नमेंट ही उस की कोई परवाह करती है न फैक्ट्री उस की परवाह करती है और न प्राइवेट ओनर ही उस की कोई परवाह करता है। वर्कर के लिये सीधा सा कोई क्लाज इस में इस तरह का रक्खा जाना चाहिए और मिनिस्टर साहब को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो छुट्टियां वर्कर्स की काटी जाती हैं वह वगैर तन्ख्वाह के न कटें और प्राविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा होता है जिस का कुल एक तिहाई ही वर्कर के हाथ लगता है उस की वैल्यु का हिसाब लगा कर उसे पैसा दिया जाये।

आज मिनिस्टर साहब जो बिल लाये हैं बहुत कोशिश कर के और बहुत होशियारी के साथ उस में उन्होंने जो सिस्टम खराब हो रहा है उस को पैच अप करना चाहा है और इस तरह से जो पूंजीवाद खत्म करना चाहिये उस को वह कायम रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय कोई बिल ऐसा जरूर लाये जिस से वर्कर को सीधे जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिये वह मिल सके। आज उस से उन को फायदा नहीं पहुंच रहा है। आप इस तरह का बिल लायें कि मालिक को अपने वर्कर्स को परमैनेन्ट करना पड़ेगा। मिल मालिक अधिकतर क्या करते हैं कि चार महीने तक काम करने के बाद वह वर्कर को अलग कर देते हैं। जिस में कि वह परमैनेन्ट न हो सके। दो महीने तक ऐसे ही चलता है फिर रखने के बाद चार महीने बाद मजदूर को हटा दिया जाता है या इस तरह से जो सहायता वर्कर को होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंग कि वह कोई ऐसा बिल जरूर लायें जिससे वर्कर्स को राहत मिल सके।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): I rise to welcome this measure and I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this beneficial measure.

But I would like to make one or two observations. First, the Minister should have brought a very comprehensive Bill to cover many of the workers who are denied this benefit. This is a piecemeal legislation and the original Act was passed in 1952. Even after the lapse of more than 10 years, the Government have not come forward with a very comprehensive Bill.

My second point or suggestion is that the Government should have sought this retrospective effect very sparingly. The Bill seeks to give retrospective effect. Had the Government brought this legislation earlier, and in a comprehensive manner, this retrospective effect could have been avoided.

With these few words, I support this measure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. I agree with some hon. friends who said that a comprehensive Bill should have been brought to regulate the provident funds scheme. When we discuss this particular amendment, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many employers, may be in Ahmedabad or Kanpur or in other places, have played with the lives of the workers by refusing the benefit of the provident fund. I am so happy that more and more workers are being brought under this provident funds schemes, and with this newly-formed Ministry, the Ministry of Social Security, I hope that proper attention will now be given to this subject of social security and that more workers, even contract labour, will be brought within the purview of this provident funds scheme.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much money is due from the various employers in Kanpur and other big cities who have not deposited the money with the Provident Funds Commissioner. I am told that when the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Jaganatha Rao, visited Kanpur, cases were brought before him and he was kind enough to issue necessary orders for the prosecution of certain employers. So, I would like to know how many employers since then have been prosecuted or are likely to be prosecuted for this offence not only against the working classes but against the whole society. Kanpur has built its capital out of non-payment of Government revenues like income-tax, sales-tax or any other tax, or by the non-payment of ESI money or the provident fund money. They do not want any other capital. The non-payment of dues is the capital of the Kanpur employers. I am a citizen of Kanpur city which is a city of poverty and plenty. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to avoid a recurrence of such non-payment of dues.

Sir, the provident funds scheme has done good to the working classes of this country, and I am sure if this scheme is extended to all the workers, at least they will have something for their old age and in the event of their death, something for the benefit of their family members. Today, when we have a social security department under an able Minister, I am sure that this Ministry, after two or three years, will be regarded as one of the best Ministries by the working classes of this country.

With these words, I support the Bill and request the hon. Minister to see that effective measures are taken against those defaulting employers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a little time to speak on this Bill. As far as this particular amendment goes, I welcome it, but I asked for time only to bring one lacuna in this whole scheme to the Minister's attention.

Sir, I have in mind a very glaring example, affecting a large number of workers which recently took place, and perhaps it has come to the Minister's notice also. There is a cotton textile mill employing 10,000 workers, belonging to Birla Brothers, the biggest cotton mill in West Bengal—Keshoram Cotton Mill. Recently, a fire took place accidentally in the premises of the mill and some damage was done to the godown, etc. After the fire, the management announced that all the provident fund records of the workers had been destroyed in that fire and it was found that there are no records available now, according to the management, by which the accounts could be checked up and verified, and one does not know what are the dues of the workers and how their accounts are going to be squared up.

I raise this point because that factory is an exempted factory, but after all, that is part of the Act under which this Government has granted the exemption to the factory. Nevertheless, the Provident Funds Commissioner has a responsibility in the matter of overall supervision of the whole scheme. When the workers approached the Regional Provident Funds Commissioner as to the necessity of holding a proper enquiry into this incident and trying to find out some way by which the records would be established or to have the accounts reconstructed, it was found that the Provident Funds Commissioner practically pleaded helplessness. This is primarily due to the fact that the responsibility of the employers to provide each contributor to the provident fund with a regular statement of accounts of the provident fund is not carried out by the employers at all. It is found that out of 10,000 workers—not a small number—more than two-thirds of the workers had been given no statement of accounts for two or three years together. Those few people who are lucky enough to have a record with them of their own personal statement of accounts, can at least make some application and claim that money on that basis. But two-thirds of the workers, it is found, have not been given any statement of account. The company says that it does not maintain any duplicate records; the Provident Funds Commissioner says that since this is an exempted factory, he has got no records, and he answered "I cannot hold an enquiry into that." The result is that nearly 8,000 men there are absolutely now in the throes of a very great crisis and frustration over this issue, and nobody knows how the business is going to be managed.

Therefore, my suggestion is that, firstly, in the case of factories which the Government exempted from the scheme, the Government should come forward with some more amendments of rules and so on, to see that, firstly, this procedure by which the personal statement of accounts have to be given to every individual worker by the management is tightened up, that it is enforced and that the defaulting employers are taken to task and punished for it, and that some duplicate records must be maintained both by the management and by the Provident Funds Commissioner. Even exempted factories are required to submit periodically certain consolidated statement of accounts to the Provident Funds Commissioner. But in this case, it is found that this is also not up-to-date, and nearly 8,000 men do not know what to do. They have made a representation even to the Central Provident Funds Commissioner, and they are not able to say how these accounts are to be reconstructed. It is a major mishap which might occur anywhere, and I request

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the Minister to devote a little more attention to see that loopholes like this which have remained in the administration of the scheme are properly tightened up. In this particular case, I would like to know how it will be possible for the workers now to have their records reconstructed, the workers who have been cheated out of these dues under the provident fund.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी दो शब्द कहने की आज्ञा दीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा दो मिनट ले लीजिये ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । इस देश के अन्दर कहावत है कि किसी का बुढ़ापा अच्छी तरह से गुजरता है और किसी का बुढ़ापा बहुत खतरनाक ढंग से गुजरता है । और उनमें पहलवान और म्युनिसिपल कर्मचारियों का भी दरजा है । इन का बुढ़ापा बहुत खराब हालत में गुजरता है । जिनके खाने पीने की बुढ़ापे में ठीक व्यवस्था है उनकी ओर से मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं करनी है ।

13 hrs.

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है इसका प्रभाव कम्पनियों और दस्तकारी के क्षेत्र में नजर आता है और प्रावीडेंट फन्ड कमिश्नर और दूसरे देख रेख करने वाले कर्मचारी उन्हीं की ओर ध्यान देते हैं । मैं पिछले दस पन्द्रह सालों के अन्दर बराबर सारे देश में घूमा हूं और सभी राज्यों में इन लोगों की दशा देखी है । स्वायत्त संस्थाओं, म्युनिसिपल और कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों की जो खराब अवस्था है उसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । सामाजिक सुरक्षा उप मंत्री जी यहां हैं, वह उनकी हालत को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपमंत्री होने के नाते उनका यह अधिकार भी हो जाता है और उत्तरदायित्व भी हो जाता है कि वह उधर ध्यान दें । मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन कर्मचारियों के हिसाब का न कोई लेखा जोखा रखा जाता है और न उन लोगों के लिए कोई किताब ही मेनटेन की जाती है । यह दशा नगर निगमों के कर्मचारियों की ही नहीं बल्कि नगरपालिकाओं के कर्मचारियों की भी है और वहां के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों पर जो इस प्रकार के विधेयक लागू किए जाते हैं उनका प्रभाव इन पर नहीं होता है । जब कि ऐसा होना चाहिए ।

यह देखने की बात है कि इस तरीके का विधेयक जो हमारे मजदूर वर्गों का है और जो कि उन के भावी जीवन को अच्छा बनाने के लिए आप ने बनाया है वह एक धन्यवाद की बात है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के क्षेत्र में और कारपोरेशन के क्षेत्र में भी कार्यवाही अच्छे तरीके से नहीं होती है और हमारे उन भाइयों को बहुत ही असन्तोष है । इस तरीके से जो प्राविडेंट फंड उन का काटा जाता है वह मिलने में नहीं आता है । मैं यहां दिल्ली नगर निगम की बात कहता हूं, दूसरे नगर निगमों की भी कहता हूं और म्युनिसिपैलिटियों की भी कहता हूं । अगर वह हिसाब किस प्रकार रखा भी जाता है तो गलत गलत ढंग से रखा जाता है । इसका हिसाब-किताब लोगों को बतलाया भी नहीं जाता है । यह एक ऐसा प्रबन्ध है एक ऐसी निधि है जो बुढ़ापे में काम आ सके और उस को समय पर भी मिल सके । लेकिन यहां तीन साल से ले कर छः साल तक का भी समय लग जाता है और दुनिया भर के उस को सर्टिफिकेट्स इकट्ठे करने पड़ते हैं । काफ़ी दिक्कतें होती हैं । आप ने इस तरीके का कानून बना कर दूसरे क्षेत्रों के अन्दर जो लागू किया है, उस का प्रभाव होना है, लेकिन इन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर जो काम

या प्रभाव होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है । मैं लार्ड रिपन के शब्दों को फिर दुहराता हूं कि यदि हमारी स्वायत्त संस्थाएं म्युनिसिपैल्टीज और नगर निगम आदि अपने उत्तरदायित्व को ठीक-ठीक निभाती हैं तो कोई भी इस तरीके की दिक्कत जनसाधारण को नहीं होती और उस तरीके से स्वराज्य हमें कभी का मिल गया होता । स्वराज्य आ गया है लेकिन सही मायनों में स्वराज्य स्थापित करने का हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । समाजवादी ढांचे को ले कर हम चल रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे इन भाइयों के रास्ते में समाजवादी दृष्टि से अगर आप देखें तो कितनी दिक्कतें हैं, कितनी बाधाएं हैं जिनको कि आप दूर करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

मैं उप-मंत्री जी का ध्यान जो हमारे म्युनिसपल कर्मचारी हैं उनकी खस्ता हालत की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं । उन हमारे बेकस भाइयों का बुढ़ापा बहुत ही दिक्कत, निराशा और उदासीनता से गुज़रता है । अगर आप यह प्रयत्न करें और साथ साथ आप के इस संशोधनात्मक विधेयक का प्रभाव भी इन पर हो तो उन को इस से निश्चय ही बड़ी राहत अनुभव होती और अगर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम बुढ़ापे में उन्हें कुछ सहारा हो जायगा और उनका बुढ़ापा सुख से कट सकेगा ।

मुझे आशा तथा विश्वास है कि उपमंत्री महोदय इधर ध्यान देंगे तथा आवश्यक व्यवस्था करेंगे । मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस छोटे से संशोधनात्मक विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. members who have participated in the debate. A simple and non-controversial Bill has aroused so much interest in the House. The working of the Act has been highlighted and very valuable suggestions have been made.

The 1952 Act extended only to 6 industries. Now it has been extended to 101 industries and other establishments. It has been our endeavour to extend this Act to as many a number of industries as possible. In doing so, we should also take into consideration the capacity of the industry, whether it can bear this contribution. Each case is being examined carefully and we have been trying to extend it. We have also extended it recently to some seasonal factories.

Shri Prabhat Kar spoke about contract labour. The definition of employee as amended recently includes contract labour also. It says "employee" includes "any person who is employed on wages or who gets wages directly or indirectly from the employer and includes any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with the work of the establishment". So, it is already there. We have to see what is the machinery to check that the contractors do not carry out this retrenchment to deprive the workers of the benefit. It has been our endeavour to see that the inspectors keep strict watch as far as possible to see that such malpractices do not take place.

Exemptions are not given as a matter of course. The discretion under section 17 is exercised very sparingly. Only when the department or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner is satisfied that certain establishments have a scheme which is not less favourable than the scheme under this Act, exemption is given. In some cases, the employees also do not want the extension of the CPF Act because they feel they are getting better benefits. So, in such cases, we should not disturb the existing practice and try to foist this scheme upon them.

Shri Prabhat Kar spoke about the banking industry. It is true this Act has not been applied to that industry. But they have a provident fund scheme of their own, under which they are benefited. Employees in the banks have never complained that

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the scheme is not favourable. It is more favourable than this. So, why should we disturb it?

Shri Priya Gupta spoke about suspense accounts and said the employees are not given an annual account of their contributions and the amount due to them. It is true in some cases there has been delay on the part of the employers in remitting this amount in time. It is our endeavour to see that a strict watch is kept to see that these delays do not occur and every year every employee gets an account of the amount standing to his credit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee spoke about the huge arrears due from employers in Kanpur. I myself stated it the other day while speaking on the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amending) Bill. When I went to Kanpur in July last, it was brought to my notice that arrears of about Rs. 30 lakhs were due from 5 employers. Immediately steps were taken to start recovery proceedings. I am glad to say that a large part of the amount has been recovered. One employer wanted to pay it in instalments and the Labour Minister also wrote to me that instalments may be granted. I said that he could use his discretion, but he should see that the amount is realised and that the current instalments do not become arrears.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That happens not only in Kanpur, but in other places also.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He said he hails from a bad place and I wanted to tackle it first, so that a bad place becomes a good place in future.

Dr. Meikote: There is a provision that defaulting employers may be awarded imprisonment upto 7 years. Has it been implemented at any time?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I distinctly remember the prosecution of one employer in Kanpur. I do not have the figures on hand; otherwise, I could have given the number of prosecutions launched in the entire country.

Shri Jadhav spoke about the Sholapur mill workers. Rs. 17 lakhs have been paid from the special reserve fund to the workers of this mill and the account of 4,000 workers has been finally settled.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: The remaining amount is Rs. 14 lakhs.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is including the employer's contribution. The mill has gone into liquidation and we should see that at least the employees' contribution is paid back to them. This sum of Rs. 17 lakhs represents the employees' contribution which has been paid from the Central Reserve Fund.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: That also should be given.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Wherefrom? There is a lacuna in the Act. This should be made the first charge. Both the employers' contribution and the employees' contribution should be made a first charge. We are thinking in those lines and bringing forward the necessary amendment.

My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the case of a mill in Calcutta. There are about 10,000 workers. It is an exempted establishment. Efforts are being made to reconstruct the records.

Shri Warior: The exemption was not on the question as to whether they can pay or not, the exemption was based on an agreement between the employers and the workers.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, we are trying to re-construct the records because the employees have the annual statements with them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Two-third of them have not been given the state-

ment of accounts by the management. They have no proof, and the management has no records. They say that everything has been burnt.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I can assure the House that attempts will be made to see that the employers come forward with the accounts. They cannot say that the entire records were kept in the mill and because the mill caught fire the records have been burnt. We will also see that they do not say that again in future. We shall try our best to see that the records are re-constructed.

About bringing forward a comprehensive measure, I must say that it requires some time, because the working of the Act for some time reveals certain lacuna, certain defects and certain loopholes. We are also considering the question of bringing forward a comprehensive amending Bill to make this Act more effective.

A point was made by Shri Warior and he asked why the Government is so niggardly in paying only 4½ per cent interest to the employees. He asked why the Government should not pay more. Provident fund contributions are taken into consideration for the resources of the Plans. These funds in very sizeable quantities are invested in government securities. These investments are for a period of 5 years, 10 years and so on. Once you invest a certain amount in one security, you cannot take it out before the period expires simply because a certain other security or loan floated by the Government carries a higher rate of interest. Secondly, the Government cannot take a risk simply because an attractive loan is floated or some other security is available. We have to see that the money is safe.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Why not invest in such a way that every alternate year they will mature?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We are also thinking on those lines. The latest thinking in the Planning Commission, which is at a very initial stage, is whether we should not peg the rate of interest at a particular rate and then the excess interest which is earned by investing funds in other securities should be utilised for the benefit of the employees by promoting some schemes like old-age pension, gratuity and so on.

Sir, I have practically answered the various points raised by hon. Members regarding the working of the Act. I am glad that this amending Bill has received the unanimous support of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.15 hrs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, before I formally move this motion, I have to submit that in the list of members proposed to be nominated on the Joint Committee, the name of Shri Naval Prabhakar is there; but he has expressed his inability to serve on this Committee. I am, therefore, with your permission, substituting in his place the name of Shri B. Anjanappa.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): What about Shri V. T. Patil? He is not here for the last so many days.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I do not know. The other names remain.

Sir, I beg to move*:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1965 and communicated to this House on the 3rd September, 1965 and resolves that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

Shri B. Anjanappa, Shri Frank Anthony, Chodhury Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri, Raja P. C. Deo Bhanj, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri V. T. Patil, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri M. P. Swamy, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava and the Mover."

Sir, as you know, I was ill for about three weeks and I am still in the convalescent stage. Therefore, I have departed from my usual practice and prepared my speech before-hand. With your permission, Sir, I will read it out

I shall briefly outline the background and the main features of the proposal envisaged in the Bill to set up a new university in New Delhi to be called Jawaharlal Nehru University. As the Bill is going to the Joint Commiteee, the matter will be thrashed out in the Committee and come to this House again for detailed discussion. In fact the Bill is so simple and the subject matter so non-controversial that it need not have gone to the Joint Committee. But, there was a feeling in certain sections of both the Houses that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee. In deference to the wishes of both the Houses, I am moving this resolution to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

In the first place, I may state the reasons for setting up a second university in Delhi. The partition of the country on the eve of independence led to a tremendous influx of displaced persons with the result that the population of Delhi doubled itself in two years—that is from 7 lakhs in 1946-47 to 14 lakhs in 1948-49. Since then also the population has been rapidly increasing leading to an abnormal rise in the student population seeking admission to colleges. The number of colleges in Delhi increased from 7 in 1947-48 to 35 in 1964-65, and the enrolment of students rose from 4583 to 30,640 in the same period. The number of students seeking admission to colleges is increasing by about 2000 every year and it is estimated that by 1980, there will be approximately 60 colleges with an enrolment of 60,000 students. The result of this phenomenal rise in the enrolment of students is that the Delhi University has become an unwieldy and cumbersome institution and its academic and research standards are getting diluted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Moreover its character, as envisaged in the preamble to the University Act, has radically altered.

In 1960, the University Grants Commission observed the trend of rapidly increasing student population in Delhi and its adverse effect on the development of the Delhi University. The Commission recommended setting up of another university in Delhi so that academic standards of the present university do not suffer serious deterioration. The University of Delhi also strongly supported the proposal both on academic and administrative grounds. In the circumstances, the Ministry of Education agreed to the proposal to establish another university in Delhi and set up in December 1963 an Expert Committee to consider the ways and means of implementing that proposal.

I may mention here how the proposed university has been named after the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. This was not an after-thought, after the death of the Prime Minister. Even when he was living and the Education Ministry had accepted the recommendation of the University Grants Commission that another university should be set up in New Delhi, he was requested informally if he could agree to the university being named after him. But he, with his characteristic modesty, did not agree to the suggestion and expressed the view that no university should be named after a living person. Soon after the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, however, it was felt that the proposed new university would be a befitting memorial to the memory of the great leader. It was, therefore, decided that the university should be named after him.

The Expert Committee set up by the Ministry in 1963 worked out a broad outline of the proposed university. And, the proposal to establish a new university to be called Jawaharlal Nehru University was put up to the Cabinet and approved by it in August, 1964.

I may indicate the broad outlines of the set-up of the proposed university as approved by the Cabinet:

(1) The new university will be a teaching and affiliating university, on the same lines as the existing university;

(2) The new university will be a multi-faculty institution with accent on the subjects of medicine, agriculture, engineering, technology and other professional studies;

(3) The new university will be federal and affiliating in character with an enabling clause in its constitution to make it possible for the existing autonomous institutions of higher learning in New Delhi to join when they choose to do so;

(4) The physical line of demarcation between the two universities will be the Ajmeri Gate, that is, under the jurisdiction of the present unisity will be all the institutions on the north side of the Ajmeri Gate plus some institutions like Azad Medical College a little south of this line, and that of the new university will cover the rest of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(5) The new university will be located in South Delhi near the village Munirka, that is, Ramakrishnapuram, where a site measuring about 600 acres has already been earmarked.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How many miles from this place?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: About six miles, I think.

It has been agreed that Maulana Azad Medical College, though it falls in the jurisdiction of the new university, will continue to be affiliated to the present Delhi University, because such an arrangement is necessary in the interest of the multi-faculty character of the present university.

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Action has been completed to have about 600 acres of land in the south of Delhi near village Munirka earmarked for the new university. Action has also been initiated to acquire 200 to 300 acres of this land as early as possible. As soon as necessary formalities are completed, the land will be available for development this year, for which an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided in the budget of 1965-66.

Sir, I would like to emphasise that the new university is not proposed to be a mere duplication of the old university. It is the intention of the Ministry to make the new university a unique institution of higher learning.

Even at the outset, when the idea of setting up another university in Delhi was accepted, it was considered necessary that the new institution should not only serve the purpose of relieving the present Delhi University of some of its burden, but it should attempt to embody in its academic and administrative programmes, some of the latest ideas and experiments in the field of higher education in the advanced countries of the world. In recent years, because of unprecedented development of science and technology all over the world, university and higher education in more advanced countries has undergone radical reorganization and reorientation. It was realised that the proposed new university should reflect some of the latest developments in the field of higher education. This idea was strengthened, when it was decided that the new university should be named after the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The university has to be a unique institution to be worthy of his name. It should embody a unique synthesis of humanities, science and technology, and promote the spirit of university, so as to be a fitting memorial to the memory of the many-sided genius of our great leader.

Let me briefly indicate some of the special features of the new university, as envisaged by the Ministry. On the administrative side, I may mention two special features of the new university. It may set up a department of collegiate education to look after and supervise the work of the affiliated colleges. We would have wished that the new university had started on a clean state so that it could have been developed on entirely new lines from the very beginning. But, as I have already explained, the new university will have to take over the affiliation of some of the existing colleges so as to relieve the present Delhi University of its increasing pressure of admissions. In accordance with the line of demarcation, as already mentioned, out of 36 affiliated colleges, 19 colleges with approximately 17,000 students will come within the jurisdiction of the present Delhi University, and 17 colleges wtih approximately 13,000 students within the jurisdiction of the new university. The number of the affiliated colleges is expected to go on increasing. It will be a challenging task before the new university to maintain high standards in the affiliated colleges. For that purpose and also so that the affiliated colleges do not impose too much of a burden on the new university, some kind of special organisation will have to be set up to regulate, co-ordinate and control the administrative and academic activities of such institutions.

The second, even more unique, feature of the new university will be that it will have powers to associate existing autonomous institutes, governed by their own Acts, and "deemed universities" within the jurisdiction of the new university, as its constituent units. The idea is that the existing autonomous educational institutions, such as the following, may be persuaded to join the university within a federal framework, which will ensure their maximum autonomy and, at the same time, bring them within the fold of the new university for purposes of mutual consultation and conferment of diplomas and degrees:—

(i) Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

(ii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(iii) Institute of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

(iv) Indian School of International Studies.

(v) Indian School of Public Administration.

(vi) Jamia Millia.

Jamia Millia is a "deemed university" and we propose to bring it also under the umbrella of this new university.

Thirdly, the university will have the powers also to affiliate or associate any educational institution situated outside Delhi, subject to the laws in force in the State within which the institution is located. This is an altogether new feature.

The Academic Programme Committee is still working on the formulation of the academic programmes of the new university. I may, however, indicate some of the broad special features on which there is a general agreement. In the first place, the university will try to have a new structure of undergraduate studies with integrated courses in humanities and sciences on the lines of the latest thinking and practices in some of the new universities in UK and other advanced countries. This feature will be in fulfilment of one of the special objectives of the university to bridge the gulf between the humanities on the one side and science and technology on the other. The idea is to have a university, which will produce great scientists and engineers, but who will be well-versed in humanities also.

Secondly, the new university will concentrate on facilities for study and research at post-graduate level. In addition to the facilities at the post-graduate level offered by the associated autonomous institutions, the university may set up departments or faculties in the fields, where other institutions do not yet have facilities of the requisite standard. The new university may also institute courses in inter-disciplinary studies not available in other institutions.

But, efforts will be made first to find eminent educationists and specialists in the various fields of studies and research within the defined academic programmes of the university before departments in those fields are developed. This will be one of the special features of the new university.

Thirdly, while science and technology will constitute the core of the new university at the post-graduate level, special facilities will be provided for specialisation in social sciences and languages not only of India, but of different countries of the world, so that this university, as a whole, caters to the harmonious development of both sciences and humanities. It is, however, proposed that the studies in Social Sciences in the new university will be geared to the needs, requirements and the aspirations of the country. They shall be relevant to the realities of our developing nation.

The university may, for such purposes, set up special institutes to achieve excellence in selected spheres of Social Sciences. For instance, it is contemplated that institutes such as the following may be set-up:

(i) Institute of Mass Communication;

(ii) Institute of Russian Studies;

(iii) Institute of Indian Languages;

(iv) Institute of Asian Languages;

(v) Institute of African Languages;

(vi) Institute of European Studies;

(vii) Institute of International Law and Diplomacy; and

(viii) Institute of International Affairs.

Of these, the Institute of Mass Communication has already been set up this year by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Institute of Russian Studies is proposed to be set up shortly. Both

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these institutes will eventually be parts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, when it is established.

Sir, the Bill for the Jawaharlal Nehru University embodies provisions to reflect some of the special features of the new university. For instance, clause 8(i) and (ii). of the Bill enclause 8(i) and (ii) of the Bill enables the university to associate the existing autonomous institutions as its constituent units. And, clause 6 of the Bill enables the university to affiliate or associate any educational institution situated outside Delhi.

But the Bill has been deliberately made very brief and flexible, so that it allows sufficient scope for experimentation in the various fields of activities in the new university. It just sets out the bare frame-work of the administrative and academic objectives of the new university. The Bill also provides that the first statutes will be framed by the Government and they will be placed before both Houses of Parliament, so that Parliament would be in a position to know how the university is functioning.

Sir, in short, as I said in the beginning, there is nothing controversial in this Bill. Moreover, the House will have ample opportunity for a detailed discussion of the Bill after the Joint Committee has reported.

With these words, and with my respectful thanks to you, Sir, I commend the motion to the House for its unanimous acceptance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1965, and communicated to this House on the 3rd September, 1965 and resolves that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri B. Anjanappa, Shri Frank Anthony, Choudhury Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri, Raja P. C. Deo Bhanj, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri V. T. Patil, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri M. P. Swamy, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava, and Shri Bhakt Darshan".

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister has asked that this House should agree with the Rajya Sabha in the recommendation that it has made.

So far as this Bill is concerned, for the purpose of the discussion, I will divide it into two parts. While listening to the hon. Deputy Minister, and the way he presented as to what is going to be the future of this university, I was wondering that perhaps in the course of a lifetime a new education system with all possible help from the Government is going to come and that the newer generation will have the benefit of all that is good in this world.

This university is to be named after Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not know; so far as the object is concerned, it is pure and simple to have another university, because the present Delhi University is so crowded that it is impossible for the management to manage the whole affairs, and that is the reason why a second university has been needed. And it is to be named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru The Deputy Minister has stated that

his idea is that it should be a fitting memorial to that great man.

Sir, public memory is proverbially short, no doubt. But I find that the memory of the political beneficiaries of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is shorter. Because, after the death of the late Prime Minister, with much fanfare, the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Committee and Trust etc. were created, and also the Fund, and large hopes were raised. Now, if I may say so, it has completely perhaps gone into hybernation. We were told about the children's centre to be built in every street; nowhere do we find that. We were told that like in the Asoka Pillar the sayings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be inscribed in rocks; I do not know where those rocks are and how the things are moving. And we were told of the Nehru Academy; perhaps it has struck a rock, because we do not find that.

Now a new university is to be built, not because of anything else but because of the crowd in Delhi, and it is to be named after Jawaharlal Nehru. And a wonderful speech has been made by the Deputy Minister. At least, I was rather so much enamoured that I find that one Deputy Minister has put the thing in a manner which is a dream, no doubt. I do not know when it will come about.

But he has stated all these things with a very big "but". And that "but" is about the residuary of the Delhi University—the affiliation, examination, all these things will first have to be taken up. All these will be no doubt just like the articles of association of a company, to start from selling a needle to building a ship, and then come back to the brass-tacks of doing exactly what we want to-day.

Everything, higher education, scientific, technological, high-level offices, various studies, Russian studies, European studies, all these things are put before the country. And then we come back to the brass-tacks of affiliation, examination, passing of some of the students and stamping them with the degree. That is the main task which will have to be started.

I just do not know whether with this type of university which will be one amongst hundreds in the country, it is necessary to associate the name of such a great man as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is no question of attempting to give a fitting memorial, because universities we have. And because of the administration, even with regard to such a great institution like Visva Bharati, which has now been taken over by the Government, the ideal which was Rabindranath's is not there; it has now gone far away from it.

Of course, here I do not say that though they have put these ideals, but with this big 'but', the ideals will never be achieved. But I do not know exactly how these things can continue.

Reference has been made to what the University Grants Commission have said. I have got some doubt about it. As far as I remember, what the University Grants Commission have stated is not for having another university. What they want is that there should be university centres to be set up during the Fourth Plan. It is not having another university. As far as I remember, the University Grants Commission was against the proliferation of universities. But we find today the bureaucrats and also the academicians often put the idea of proliferation of universities, because it provides for a large number of well paid jobs. While you could hardly get a good lecturer in Economics or some other subjects, you get a number of academicians who are anxious to get into jobs of Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, or God knows what else, because many academicians prefer to become administrators and flourish in the good

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

books of Government. We do not want that the number of this type of universities be increased. The University Grants Commission never really asked for more number of universities. But what they wanted was that more university centres should be created. It is true that there was an influx of displaced persons ind the population which was 7 lakhs in 1947 has increased to 26 lakhs now and the number of students has increased and, therefore, it is almost impossible for the present administration of the Delhi University to conduct their business and that there should be some other university also. I would have liked the hon. Deputy Minister to come forward in that form instead of telling all these things that this is going to be a unique and a fitting memorial to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Now, about the question of this University to be named after the late Prime Minister, I would just only try to point out that—this is a matter which will be referred to the Joint Committee—I do not know exactly what would be the main things connected with this type of University. We have got various universities. May I just ask the hon. Deputy Minister whether this University, in particular, will have foreign scholarships so that the students from all over the world should come and mostly the Afro-Asian students should be accommodated when the University is named after such a great man who was one of the greatest internationalists? It should not be just reduced to an ordinary type of a university for stamping the degrees. It should be one which should have students from every part of the world and there should be special arrangement with each friendly Government. That should be one of the most important things and that should be the first priority in this type of University.

Then, in the field of scientific and technological studies, he was a man who believed in the development of scientific and technological knowledge and he was a man who tried, even in this country with all our drawbacks, to develop science and technology. That again should be one of the priorities for this type of University. There should be visiting professors. When we are talking of scientific and technological studies, the two countries which are outstanding in this field are the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. There should be visiting professors attached to this University so that the proper education is imparted to our students here on the scientific and technological side.

I would also suggest that this University should develop in a different way than other universities. As in the case of Vishwabharati, where we had various types of faculties, not in the common way, like that of other universities, we should try to develop those ideals in this University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

This Bill is going to the Joint Committee—at present not much of details have been put forward—and even if 10 per cent of what the hon. Deputy Minister has said is to be undertaken, I think, the Bill will have to undergo a change lock, stock and barrel. With this hope that the Joint Committee will go into this matter and that the Government will not reduce this University to an ordinary university for producing raw graduates, I support the Bill and, I think, that now at least, though belatedly, the effort is being made to commemorate the great man about whom everyone of us has got the greatest respect.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Education Ministry for bringing forward this Bill.

The University is being named after one of the greatest personages that this world has seen, a great personality who made his contributions and left his imprint on different spheres of human thinking and intellectual

pursuits. As such, I believe, his name might be associated not only with an educational institution but, to do justice to the versatility of his genuis, his name should be associated with different institutions of different types of intellectual, cultural and educational occupations. This is, I believe, only the first stage in which we are associating our late Prime Minister's name with an educational institution. His name ought to be associated, in all propriety, with the institutions in the field of art, in the fieled of literature, in the field of painting and in the field of all other cultural pursuits and that, I hope, will come later.

I was hearing the apprehensions expressed by my friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, about the character and the type that this University might take. Of course, I feel his apprehensions will be belied. But, in fact, the idea of having a second university for Delhi is not new. The idea has been there for a long time. It is not for mere associating the late Prime Minister's name that this has been brought about but we are associating his name to the University because we feel it incumbent upon us to do justice to this great man for the contribution that he made in the different fields of life.

Then, Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the international character, the international way of thinking, that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had. In fact, in our meetings, he used to rebuke us that we are always living in the air and that we are not looking to the background of the whole world when we formulate our thoughts and principles of action.

In the recent years, in India, there had been two personages whose minds had been cast in the international shape and these two minds had very close affinity with each other—one was the late Tagore and the other was Panditji. Panditji, in a sense, was almost an inheritor of the thoughts and the ways of looking at things which Tagore had. When Tagore established his 'Visva Bharati', the motto that he put on the top of it was:

"यत्र विश्वम् भवत्येकनीडम्"

That means an institution where the intellectuals of all the world over will find a common abode. I believe and I hope that the University that is going to be established in the name of the late Prime Minister will also be one in which the intellectuals from all parts of the world will find a common place to come, discuss and have exchange of ideas with one another.

Panditji's character had some distinctive features. One was his international way of looking at things and another was the dynamism of his character. In fact, he had not only dynamism, but he had his own philosophy and he had an ideology of his own. All these should be typified in the different faculties of the university, in the methods of teaching the students, in the ways of giving them training and forming their character. What I would like is that the students coming out of this university should develop a character which would give them a distinctive mark and make them known as having come from this university. That was the tradition in which India developed its own distinctive culture and educational pursuits from the old days of gurus up to the days of Tagore.

This type of character-building of the students in a particular way can be done only by persons who are devoted to the ideals of Pandit Nehru, who will be actuated by the same inspiration that he had and with which he wanted the nation to be inspired. It would not constitute, I hope, as my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar just feared, a mere place where persons seeking very big posts and big salaries will somehow come together and flock together and get themselves in. I do not hope nor do I fear that it will take that shape.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

In recent years I might remind my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar, of the achievements of Acharya P. C. Roy. He put the stamp of character on his students, and all the students that he trained went out to different parts of the world and kept aloft the name of their guru, and they were known by their own achievements also. For instance, I can mention the names of Dr. Meghnad Saha, Prof. Satyen Bose, Prof. Jnan Ghosh and Prof. Jnan Mukerjee, and Dr. Nil Ratan Dhar. That was the type of students that he trained, and he imbued them with his own inspiration and with the ideas of his own character. We had such institutions in India before also. That was what Taxila was. Taxila developed great personalities. Two of the greatest personalities of Indian history, Chanakya and Panini came from Taxila. Both of them were students of Taxila, and both went to Magadha in search of fortune and both became counsellors to different branches of the royal dynasties there, and contending dynasties too. Then, there was the Nalanda University where intellectuals from all parts of the world flocked together. This university in Delhi being set up after the name of Pandit Nehru, I hope, will develop along that line and with that ideal. It will not, I hope, be a mere stereotyped institution, a mere replica of the institutions that we now have and which are called universities, but I hope that it would be something more, it will be something greater and it will achieve greater things.

I hope the Joint Committee will be able to put it in a shape where it will carry in its own features the ideals that Panditji had and the ideals that he wanted the youth of the nation and the students of the nation to bear in their own lives and realise in their own achievements.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad that we have got an opportunity to discuss this Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill. This Bill is something different from the other Bills relating to universities which we have hitherto considered in this House, from time to time.

In the first place, the name that is given to this universitity is something which is altogether a new departure. Up to this time, most of the universities in India have been named after the places where they have been located; sometimes, as in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, the words 'Muslim' and 'Hindu' etc. have been added. But I have not yet known of any important university of India being designated particularly after the name of any man.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Education in the course of his speech mentioned some history in regard to the name of this university. It is said that during the lifetime of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself, the idea of starting a universitv like this was discussed; then some persons naturally thought of giving his name to that university to which he then dissented on the ground that the name of no living man should be given to a university. I hope I have heard the hon. Deputy Minister aright. That was probably the way in which he put it, but it was clear that left to himself, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was of opinion that universities should not be named after individuals at all, and that was his general concept also. Anyhow, I do not say that in important cases there should be no departure made at all. But to look at this universitv as a memorial to Jawahar-Nehru will not in my opinion attract very much attention, because there are many other big schemes to commemorate his memory which have been published and are being contemplated every day. I do not think that our men who want to start a university are among those who also want to join the race and want to start a memorial university after Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru's name. In my opinion, Jawaharlal Nehru was one of those personalities, who deserves to be remembered for his distinguished services in every walk of life, in the educational field, and in every field of public activity and public utility in this country. In the educational field also, no doubt, the nation has to recognise its debt of gratitude to him. So, if there is an idea to start a Jawaharlal Nehru University, there is nothing fundamentally wrong with that. But, no doubt, it is a departure which is being made now. I want the hon. Deputy Minister to note that. I do not know whether this is going to be a precedent for the future; I do not know whether whenever a new university is going to be started in the future, somebody's name would be suggested for the purpose because if that is done, then there would be a plethora of universities in India named after the distinguished men in this country. I am only afraid of a danger of that kind.

14 hrs.

Yet, there is something special about this university. The university Bills which we have discussed so far have been mainly concerned with the mechanism that should exist in the universities, such as the court, the syndicate, the executive council, the academic council and so on and those Bills used to give us an idea of the composition of the court, the board, the syndicate, the executive council, the academic council and so on. From the nature of their composition, one could understand what the elements composing those bodies would be and who would be entrusted to perform the tasks entrusted to them. For, the capacity of a body to carry out a high object depends not on the name of the university but on the nature of the persons who are likely to handle the important functions which that body is expected to perform. From that point of view, I find that this Bill is something like a blank cheque. I can refer to certain provisions in the Bill to support my statement. As regards the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council and so on, their composition and nature of functions will be determined and prescribed by statutes. This is all that is mentioned in the Bill. Here you have for the first time a Bill brought before this House for constituting a University wherein a precedent is sought to be created whereby Government need not give the details as to the nature and composition of all these important bodies, the elements that will be represented on these bodies and so on. All these matters are left to be decided in a vague manner by Government themselves. Thus it comes to this that if this provision is accepted, it will mean that these matters will be determined not by this House but by some other body. The statutes will be prescribed by the Government themselves. This is a step on which in a democracy like ours I cannot congratulate the Government I hope the Joint Committee will go into these provisions very seriously and see that a departure of this kind is not allowed and that at least some idea of the nature and composition of these bodies, like the Court, the Executive Council and Academic Council, their functions, is given, at least in broad outlines.

There is another point I want to make. The idea of starting a new University for Delhi is very good. Delhi is a place where many enterprising persons have started institutions. Through their contacts with learned men as well as people in authority, they manage to get those institutions recognised as deemed unversities. There are a number of such institutions here. This example is being imitated throughout the country. The growth of institutions with some degree of independence which carry on a particular type of institution and so on is not a bad idea. But institutions should not grow in their own way, in an isolated manner, without control from some central institution by way of coordination and other things. If all these institutions could be brought together under the shelter of some "es-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

ponsible body, that will be a great service.

Therefore, the controlling bodies of the University which brings all these institutions under its direction should consist of men very versatile and very learned, men possessed of comprehensive experience and world-wide knowledge of the systems of education existing at present.

Another point. The Minister in his speech referred to the growth number of boys in Delhi and the arrangements that have to be made to provide for their higher education. In view of this, he feels that the constitution of a separate University is necessary. At the same time, it has been said that we will have many students coming from outside the country, from the outside world, who will be attracted by the name that this University will bear. This University should be a centre of education attracting students from countries like Africa and others where people may think of having the advantage of higher education here. This casts an added responsibility on the authorities to see that this University maintains the highest standards.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya referred to Taxila, Nalanda and other universities. They were all good things in those days. But people will not be attracted by those things now. They will be attracted not by what we are going to do in the University, but by what we have been able to do in the universities existing at present. They will not go by the advertisements, but by the actual results shown by existing universities, in the shape of engineers, scholars, research fellows, scientists and industrialists that they have turned out. Their achievements will be looked upon as the test of the merit of the institutions.

Therefore, it will not be by reading the name of a great man attached to a University that people from outside will be attracted. If you want to make this centre which will attract people from outside, you must make it a centre of very high culture and learning. Then they will have faith and confidence about the University. You must get the best in talent to teach in the realms of culture, sciences, humanities and so on so as to attract people to this University and make it a proper university worthy of the name given to it.

These are some of the suggestions I wanted to make.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I proceed to speak on the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, it is proper that I should say a few words on the great and illustrious son of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after whom the new University is named. The Nehru University is a fitting memorial to our departed leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru was the architect of modern India, the illustrious statesman who placed India on the industrial and scientific map of the world and made her a great nation. He was a synthesiser of the old and the new, the best in India's ancient culture and the best in the modern scientific and technological culture. Pandit Nehru was a many-sided genius, a master of the humanities and sciences. He was well-versed in English literature and in natural science. He always stood for enlargement of human knowledge in every field. He laid the maximum streess on research in science and on more and more laboratories for intensive research, both theoretical and applied.

It is quite fitting that the new University in Delhi should be named after such a great lover and promoter of knowledge, scientific and literary.

The statement of objects and reasons mentions the reasons for starting this University in Delhi. There has been an abnormal increase in the population of Delhi from 7 lakhs in 1947 to 26 lakhs in 1965. Consequently

the student population of Delhi seeking admission in colleges has correspondingly risen from 4,500 in 1947 to 30,000 in 1965. The number of students seeking admission in colleges in Delhi is increasing every year by about 2,000. The Delhi University is unable to accommodate the increasing number of students. So another University has been found necessary.

In 1960, the University Grants Commission observed that the Delhi University was growing into an unwieldy and cumbersome institution and that it was necessary to set up another University in Delhi in order to prevent the falling of academic and research standards in Delhi University. Delhi University has supported the setting up of a new University on administrative and academic grounds.

The new university is to impart education of the highest quality and provide for the advancement of knowledge and research. The new university will embody a unique synthesis of humanities, and sciences and technology worthy of the many-sided genius of the great son of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The total capital expenditure of the new university will be Rs. 9 crores, and the recurring expenditure will be about Rs. 1 crore per annum. The university is entitled to get grants from the University Grants Commission.

The university will be a unique one in several ways. Unlike other universities, this university will have a department of collegiate education to look after and supervise the working of its constituent colleges, to ensure the maintenance of high standards. It is the intention of the authorities to appoint the best men for the various departments of the university.

With regard to the institutions to be affiliated to this university, it is decided that the existing 17 colleges south of Ajmeri Gate should be affiliated to it. In addition to these 17 colleges, a number of other independent institutions now functioning in the capital shall also be affiliated, like the Indian Institute of Technology, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the Institute of Agricultural Research, the Institute of International Studies, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Mass Communication and the Institute of Russian Studies.

The courses of study in this new university are of a distinctive character. It will have specialised departments in Indian as well as European languages, since development of languages is vital for the nation. The most distinguishing feature of the New University is that it will give equal importance to humanities on the one side and science and technology on the other, thus bringing the gap between the two. It will provide for courses in medicine, engineering and agriculture. Social sciences will also be taught, but they will be taught from a national angle.

This new university will be modelled on the Sussex University in formulating details of studies. In the Sussex University, students who specialise in particular subjects have a good grounding in other subjects as well, so that when come out of colleges, they have an adequate background which will enable them to be complete citizens.

The powers of the university, as mentioned in the Bill, are: to provide for instruction (including correspondence courses) in humanities, science, education, medicine, engineering technology and agriculture; to establish specialised laboratories; to hold examinations and confer degrees, diplomas and certificates; to establish and maintain colleges and hostels; to regulate and enforce discipline among students and employees of the university; to arrange for the general welfare of students of the university and to provide for entrance examinations for admission to the university. Insistence on an entrance examination for this

[Shri Muthiah]

university is a good provision, because it is sure to ensure high academic standards. Such a provision for the entrance examination exists in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and it has, all these years, maintained high academic standards there.

The provision for correspondence courses in this university is also a welcome feature. The provision for withdrawing degrees, diplomas and certificates already conferred, for good and sufficient cause looks a little harsh. I feel that any misbehaviour later on by the ex-student of the university can be punished adequately by the existing laws, covering all the citizens. So, it seems to me a harsh, but it is for the joint committee to consider it.

The authorities of the university are the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. Te Court shall be the supreme authority of the university, and shall have the power to review the acts of the Executive Council and the Academic Council. This is a good feature. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the university, in charge of the general management and administration of the university. The Academic Council shall be responsible for the maintence of standards of instruction, education and examination.

The visitor shall have the right of inspection of the university, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and its colleges and its examinations, teaching and research. This is good because this will avoid internal group politics, and ensure good administration. Every new statute or amendment or repeal of a statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor. This is also a good provision.

The officer of the university, namely the Chancellor, and the members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council are to be nominated by the Central Government for the first term. This provision for nomination is necessary at the outset. Later on, the principle of election will be introduced.

A good feature of the Bill is the provision for the auditing of the accounts of the university by the Auditor-General and the publication of the audited accounts in the Gazette of India.

Before I conclude, let me plead with all the emphasis at my command that the Nehru University should not be a mere imitation of other universities in India. It should break new ground and should be a model for all the universities. It should aim at producing the best scientist, the best doctors, the best engineers and technicians and the best statesmen and leaders for our country. It should be a meeting place of the East and the west, and it should attract students from all countries, particularly from Asia and Africa. It should promote national unity and integration, which is so vital for our country, by inviting students from all parts of India.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The Deputy Minister of Education has spoken to us of the genesis of this university, and he has tried to give us an explanation which appears to be somewhat implausible when he says that it is really not an afterthought, but that from the very beginning the intention of the Government was to name it after the then Prime Minister. It appears to me that it is evident from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that an additional university was badly needed for Delhi. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Government appears to have been of the view, in consonance with the finding of the University Grants Commission, that the Delhi University was growing into an unwieldy and cumberson institution, and that it would be desirable to set up another institution in New Delhi to cope with the problem. This is what has also been mentioned by the Deputy Minister in his opening speech.

It seems that the idea of an additional university was also supported by the Delhi University, perhaps on somewhat different grounds. But, conceding the argument made out by the University Grants Commission, it appears that the Delhi University also felt that both on administrative and academic grounds, and particularly because of the long distances and the mounting enrolment in the University of Delhi, it would be desirable to have an additional university in Delhi.

This was a move which had been approved for a number of years and so to say now that this was always in the mind of the Government to name it after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does not appear to be all that convincing.

A personal anecdote has been brought into the explanation, namely that Shri Chagla suggested to the Prime Minister that it should be named after him, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is said to have stated that he did not favour the naming of the university after living persons, although I think that he was himself guilty several times of initiating or participating in moves to commemorate living persons, such as the statue, for instance, of Shri Kamaraj, which dominates the beach in Madras. It was unveiled by the late Prime Minister himself. There are several other examples. It seems in our country to be a fashion perticularly to commemorate the living who after all are more powerful and more able to deliver the goods of this mundane world. It seems to me that it would be better to come forward and say in a straightforward and forthright manner: we are going to have a university anyway and we find that we can connect it with the name of a great son of India and therefore we wish to raise this institution as an important institutional memorial after the conversion of the great Prime Minister's house into a museum to commemorate the late Prime Minister. Perhaps it is because of this double kind of thinking that a special effort has been made to endow this proposed unversity with a lot of frills and phraseological embellishments. I only hope that the Administration is able to live upto these embellishments. It seems that we have in the world of education in our country a large number of universities, a mushroom growth of universities. It is a wonderful thing to see the sources of education and knowledge expanding to the commonest citizens. I would be the first to support every move connected with making education a common commodity for everyone who has the talent and capacity for it. But it seems that the Government behaves in this respect like a helpless father who has come to have numerous progeny to whose upbringing he is not able to bring either personal attention or resources to bear upon. First of all the Education Ministry must tell us that this is not the kind of approach that would be meted out to the educational institutions which had been started recently, which are already in existence or which are proposed to be started such as the present university. I do not want to go into the controversy surrounding the nomenclature of the proposed university. There is nothing of principle involved in naming or not naming a university after a particular person. A large number of universities is strewn all over the academic world which have found their names associated either with places or with great individuals or individuals who are not so great in their own time but who had still left an indelible imprint of their personality on those institutions. For instance, the university founded by John Harvard who came from Cambridge and founded a university, is there. There are countless examples and to give an inventory of those names would be pointless. Indeed in the United States you will find universities named after persons who have not been so eminent but because somebody has been prepared to come forward and raise the necessary contribution to commemorate their names. Stanford, for example, is one such university where a young person died and his name was commemorated

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through this very great university. I do not think much of any controversy in respect of the nomenclature is really proper and is founded on any basic principles as made out to be by some persons. But it does appear that the UGC has taken the position that in this country as far as possible they would not permit a university to be named after individuals or politicians. One such case was recently reported when they turned down the suggestion to name the university of Raipur after the late Ravi Shankar Shukla. I am not trying to compare the two personalities. There is no denying the fact that Jawaharlal Nehru was a historical phenomenon and he was a great personality and a great Indian and there is nothing wrong in commemorating him through any institutional memorial of which we can think. But it does appear that there is some dichotomy in the approach of the authorities. I would like the hon. Minister to state why such a dichotomy is permitted. From a bare perusal of this Bill I find that there is comprehensive delegation of authority. Here is a Bill which contains nothing but airy nothings. Whenever it wishes to speak of anything, all that it says is that there shall be a Vice-Chancellor, there shall be a pro-Vice-Chancellor and so on. Of course like the biblical world, I suppose it will govern by flats. It appears to me that it ill accords with all the basic tenets of legislative technology in a democracy. How can Government come forward and give us this Bill which redounds not to the credit but to their abiding discredit? He claims that they had worked out a model University Act. I should have liked to see some phrases of the model university Act in this Bill but one would look in vain in this Bill to find any earnestness or understanding of these matters on the part of the Government. I should like particularly the Deputy Minister to tell us why this model Act has altogether been ignored, why this model university Act had not been followed in this particular Bill and why this absolutely worthless piece of legislation as it stands now has been brought to the House? This does not credit to this Government. I should like to know whether the Government does not consider provisions such as the ones which I shall point out as anomalous and quite unworthy of any organised Government which should be able to bring forward a more considered and more mature piece of legislation before this House. I am sure the Joint Committee will bestow its closest attention to this aspect of the matter. According to clause 7(1) the President of India shall be the Visitor of the University. Clause 7(4) says that the Visitor shall also have such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes. It is through these statutes which are ill-defined in this particular Bill that this small Bill is reduced to a mockery. Clause 8(2) says that there shall be a Vice-Chancellor appointed in the prescribed manner and clause 8(3) says that there shall be one or more pro-Vice-Chancellors of the University who shall be appointed in accordance with the Statutes and subject to the Statutes shall act for, and exercise the powers of the Vice-Chancellor. Sub-clause (4) says that there shall be a dean for each school of study and for each faculty who shall be appointed in such manner and with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes. That is the entire scheme of this Bill. This is a Bill which depends upon the statutes which are going to be framed in the future, in the first instance by the Central Government itself and later on by the executive council. If that were the purpose a one-line Bill would have been enough: The Central Government shall provide for the establishment of a university to be called such and such and then, the Central Government may frame all the statutes it wants and lay them on the Table of the House at some future convenient date. What is the purpose of the Bill? It does not stipulate the structure; it does not give the du-

ties and powers, how it is going to be organised and so on. This is a serious shortcoming. I shall invite a reference to clause 14(1) which provides for the manner in which statutes are to be enacted: the first statutes shall be framed by the Central Government with the previous approval of the Visitor and a copy of the same shall be laid, as soon as may be, before each House of Parliament. Sub-clause (2) says that the executive council may from time to time make new or additional statutes or many amend or repeal the statutes in the manner hereafter in this section provided. Even the powers of the Visitor are, really-speaking, subject to statutes to be enacted by the executive council. This is extremely anomalous.

Sir, since this Bill is going to be referred to the Joint Committee, it is not necessary for me to give my vision of the ideal of a university or even to discuss the various provisions contained in this Bill in any great detail. I should, however, like to know as to what specifically is proposed to be done from the modality of this university for the purpose of national integration, for a better understanding among the people who speak the languages, the national languages which happen to be included in the Constitution and those which happen not to be included by a constitutional accident in the schedule appended to the Constitution, and whether the Government propose to bring about an Institute of Languages such as they have in the Soviet Union. It is one of the greatest institutions that I have come across anywhere, and it is an institution such as that we need in this country.

I should also like to know as to whether an effort would be made to avoid duplication. Shri Chagla, speaking in the Rajya Sabha on this particular Bill, said that an effort would be made to bring about a closer association and collaboration with the various existing independent institutions such as the Indian Law Institute, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Institute of International Studies, and so on. While it might be an attractive idea, it seems to me fraught with consequences which may spell disaster for these existing institutions. They are independent, voluntary institutions, and I do not think that it is at all necessary for this public undertaking to spread its umbrella over those institutions also. At any rate, if such an association or collaboration is desired to be obtained, it should be done in a way so that it would protect intact the independence and the autonomy of those various institutions.

I would also like this university to take up the teaching of military science and subjects which have not so far entered our university curricula. Unfortunately, after 18 years, by various kinds of ill-conceived notions about these studies, we have desisted and refrained in a very deleterious way for the nation, from introducing these courses in our regular curricula. I hope that this university will make a departure in this respect.

I would also like the Minister to tell us the circumstances under which Shri Deshmukh was led to dissociate himself from the body which was constituted for the purpose of preparing a blueprint of this university. It is a very serious matter, and the public mind has its own apprehensions. It appears that some people feel that Shri Deshmukh was compelled to dissociate himself from this body because he was not prepared to tow the line of any pre-conceived notions. I do not know, but I would like the Minister tell us about this.

In this respect, I should also like, before I conclude, to say that it would serve no useful purpose to allow this university to be one more institution of higher learning in the routine way, in the decadent way in which most of our universities function today. This must be fashioned and shaped in the image of our vision of a university of tomorrow and it is from this purpose that I would like the Deputy Minister to spell out his idea, and I emphasise

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that the Bill should contain a great deal more than it does contain as it is placed before us.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are happy that what was being talked about for quite some time, to create a university, is going to be, or has become a fact. It is only to that extent that we feel happy about it, and therefore I welcome it. About the various objects and aims for the creation of this university, the Deputy Minister has placed before us the reasons for the creation of this university, namely, that the number of students has gone up, that the number of colleges has increased enormously, and that the population of Delhi is going up year after year, and therefore, there is necessity to start a new university. We accept all those conditions and contentions, but he has not made out the fact as to why this particular university should be named after a great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is no more with us today, but about whom the world has something to day. It is no doubt a fact that Panditji was born in our country; he worked with us and he worked for our Independence; and he has given us a life-picture for everyone to emulate. But Panditji did not speak merely to India; he was a world figure. Men and women in all walks of life, administrators, teachers in various universities, statesmen, men and women who loved peace in the world and even children felt that he belonged to them. This university is being named after such a great personality, and if that name should suit this university the objects and aims of this university have got to be radically changed. Are we creating this university after his name only because Delhi has the necessity for starting another university? Is it going to be a university of the same type that we have all over India? Should it be confined only to the students of Delhi? Maybe, other students may also come down to Delhi and they may be admitted to this university, but a university of this type, to be named after him, should have the impress or the object of getting students from all over India and every State must have its representation. This university should not be merely to train students for obtaining their degrees and post-graduate degrees. As one eminent professor of an eminent university has said, "In our university, we do not manufacture students with degrees, we make men from out of our university". If, therefore, this university has got to create that feeling or that object, then we have got to revise the whole opinion about the constitution of this university. Without going into the history of these things, it is not possible to bring that aim into this university, with this name.

Now, it is going to the Joint Committee, but then, after the formation of this university, if people ask what are the objects with which this university was started, what shall we say? It is in this House that we are going to discuss it, but before we named this university after such a great and eminent person as the late Jawaharlal Nehru, this House should have had an opportunity of saying what is expected of the Government if they were to start a university with this name. But the Bill has come before us and we are discussing it. But, may I ask, in the Joint Committee, are they going to take into consideration the various aspects of the Bill? I would say that the first and foremost point is the question of humanism or the human aspect of the whole institution. We have got the various faculties in the university departments, no doubt, but we should invite students from all parts of the world, very eminent men, to this university. We should invite them not because they are selected by a particular selection body but because they have already reached their eminence; we have got to invite them and bring them down here.

Many of the universities, in order to get their professors and lecturers and

others, constitute a selection committee, invite applications and then select the men from out of the people who apply. If a similar procedure of that nature were to be adopted in the case of this university also, then we can rest assured that we will not get eminent men, and the university will not deserve that name which we want the university to get. It is not merely a certain department that we are going to start here. We may be having many specialised fields and departments I do not know why, in starting this university, we should not have separate autonomous bodies for each field of activity. For instance, in the field of medicine, there is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. There is also the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research. Each one of these subjects deserve a university by itself. In fact, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is called a university, because the status of a university has been conferred upon it by an Act of Parliament, an Act which was passed by this House itself; it has the privilege of being considered as a university and it can give degrees and diplomas to the people who are trained by it. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences has spent more than Rs. 12 crores. This university is going to spend only Rs. 3 crores. They are acquiring about 60 acres of land, spending Rs. 3 crores in building it. But more than the building and the acreage, it is the idea and the objectives behind the creation of this university that are very important. Just because Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru happened to be with us and now a university is in the offing, therefore we give his name to that university it does not at all enthuse any of us.

The creation of such a university would bring in response from the whole world. Are we going to tell the world that we have started this university with the objectives mentioned here? The objectives have got to be very much bigger, very much more akin to what the whole world would expect us to do, so as to bring in professors of eminence, who can teach others in the whole world. It is that type of university that we envisage, if we have to give the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to that university.

Start this university by all means. We have absolutely no objection. But let there be no hide-bound restrictions. Let not these restrictions be put in there, as in the case of other universities. Any amount of money they need should be given. Any new faculty that has to be started, has got to be started. Any faculty that is not working well has got to close down. If any professor does not give a good account of himself, let not the rules and restrictions stand in the way; he has got to go out. If a student does not work, he does not appear in the examination. Any student can sit for any examination provided he has acquired that status. It is only when the professor says that a student is capable of being called a product of this university, that he has to take the examination. Unless all these conceptions are there, it is absolutely meaningless for us to call this university after the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I welcome the formation of this university. Have it by all means, but start a university with these objectives. I hope and trust that the Joint Committee will take all these into consideration so that this university has got that eminence that we can tell the whole world that we have got a university of this type here, which does not belong merely to India, but which has been built so that it caters to the need of the whole world.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपसभापति महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक में दिल्ली का जो दो नम्बर का विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा उस में क्या विशेष पाठ्यक्रम होंगे उस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक में कुछ भी नहीं है। विधेयक में तो सिर्फ विश्वविद्यालय में कितने फैकल्टीज होंगे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ धाराएं हैं। शायद संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट में पाठ्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आयेगा तभी उस पर बहस हो सकती है। फिलहाल इस विधेयक में मुझे दो बातों से ऐतराज है। विश्वविद्यालय

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

के स्थान और नाम दोनों के बारे में मुझे ऐतराज है। उपमंत्री ने बताया कि दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ रही है इसीलिये यहां एक दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय क़ायम करना जरूरी हो गया है। अगर इस को सारे देश के लिये एक नियम बनादें तो इस का मतलब हम समझ सकते हैं जैसे कि दिल्ली में अभी 25 लाख या 26 लाख की आबादी हो गयी है इसलिये यहां दो विश्वविद्यालयों की जरूरत है अगर उस हिसाब से सारे देश मे जहां 12–13 लाख की आबादी होगी वहां पर एक विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जायेगा तो यह समझ में आता है नहीं तो देश में शिक्षा की मोजूदा हालत जो है, ऐसे कई इलाक़े हैं जहां यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन का परसेंटेज बहुत ही कम है, खास कर आंध्र, उड़ीसा, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे इलाक़ों में, जहां हजार में शायद एक या डेढ़ लड़का कालिज में पढ़ता होता है। इसलिए इस हिसाब से अगर सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिए ही एक नयी युनिवर्सिटी बनाने का विधेयक हम प्रस्तुत करते हैं और जैसा कि कुछ दिन पहले खबर निकली थी कि चौथी योजना के अन्दर कोई नया विश्वविद्यालय खोला नहीं जायगा तो उस का मतलब दूसरे इलाकों की तुलना में दिल्ली के साथ यह एक पक्षपात हो रहा है।

जहां तक नाम का सवाल है उपमंत्री जी ने खुद बताया कि जब श्री नेहरू जिंदा थे तब यह सवाल उठा था और श्री नेहरू ने इस पर आपत्ति की थी। श्री नेहरू की आपत्ति बहुत ही सही थी। उन्होंने कोई व्यक्तिगत या वक्ती ख्याल से नहीं कहा था जब उन्होंने कहा था कि किसी जिंदा व्यक्ति के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय को नामित नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन उस वाक्य के मतलब को भी समझना चाहिए। जब कहा जाता है कि किसी जीवित व्यक्ति के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय नहीं होना चाहिये तो उस का यह नतीजा नहीं निकल जाता है कि किसी व्यक्ति के मरने के दो, तीन साल के अन्दर ही उस के नाम से एक विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया जाये। उस का असली मतलब तो यह है कि कोई भी आदमी कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो उस का ऐतहासिक मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए 200 साल तो लग ही जाते हैं। 200 साल के बाद ही किसी भी आदमी का ऐतहासिक मूल्य निर्धारित हो पाता है और उस के बाद ही उस के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय जैसी बड़ी संस्थाओं का नामकरण करना मुनासिब या उचित होता है। सरकार एक बहुत ही बुरी परम्परा डाल रही है। अभी तक तो पार्कों के नाम, सड़कों के नाम ही बड़े बड़े आदमियों के नाम पर रखे जा रहे हैं लेकिन अब शौचालयों के नाम भी कुछ व्यक्तियों के नाम से नामित करने की प्रथा चल पड़ी मालूम देती है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : शौचालयों के नाम व्यक्तियों के ऊपर तो कहीं नहीं हैं ?

श्री वाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : माननीय सदस्य कृपा कर के शौचालयों और मूत्रालयों को इस से अलग ही रखें।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : वह इसी में है वे कहा चले जायेंगे ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या ऐसी संस्थाएं नहीं हैं जिनका कि नाम किसी व्यक्ति के नाम पर नामित होता है। इसी तरह से हर एक रास्तों, सड़कों व पार्कों का नाम व्यक्तियों के ऊपर रखा जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालयों को भी किसी व्यक्ति के नाम से नामित करने की एक बहुत बुरी परम्परा आप के द्वारा डाली जा रही है। अगर किसी के नाम से ही विश्वविद्यालयों को नामित करना है तो ऐसे नाम बहुत निकलेंगे। अभी तक कालिदास के नाम से एक भी विश्वविद्यालय

को नामित नहीं किया गया है न ही सेवाग्राम वाली संस्था को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर उस को महात्मा गांधी विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया है । किसी भी बड़े व्यक्ति के नाम से अभी तक विश्व-विद्यालय नामित नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन अगर यहां से आप इस चीज को शुरू करेंगे तो फिर उस के बाद जिसके पास पैसा ज्यादा हो जायेगा काले बाजार से या किसी दूसरे तरीके से उस के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय नामित होना शुरू हो जायेंगे और बिड़ला विश्वविद्यालय और डालमिया विश्वविद्यालय भी बनने लग जायेंगे । कम से कम अपने देश की परम्परा के साथ यह बिल्कुल मेल नहीं खाता है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से और संयुक्त समिति से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब वह इसका आखिरी रूप तैयार करे तो इस विधेयक में कम से कम नाम को हटा देना चाहिए और विश्वविद्यालय का नाम श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

मेरा एक अन्य सुझाव यह है कि पाठ्यक्रम के बारे में भी जब फाइनल विधेयक आयेगा संसद् में तो पाठ्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सूचना होनी चाहिए, कोई रूपरेखा होनी चाहिए. सिर्फ उपमंत्री जी के भाषण से हमें तसल्ली नहीं ले लेना चाहिये कि वहां कोई विशेष प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम होगा ही ।

मैं शिक्षा उपमंत्री से खास करके यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह जो नया विश्वविद्यालय बनाने जा रही है, उसका शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दुस्तानी, कोई एक भारतीय भाषा या कई भारतीय भाषायें हों । इस सम्बन्ध में बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में विदेशों से—अफ्रीका से और एशिया के दूसरे देशों से—विद्यार्थी आने चाहिएं । इस बारे में मेरा अनुभव है कि जब अपने देश के लोग किसी दूसरे देश में जाते हैं, तो वहां के जन-जीवन से सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिये उनको वहां की भाषा सीखनी पड़ती है । उन लोगों को जर्मन में जर्मनी भाषा और सोवियत रूस में रूसी भाषा सीख कर वहां के जन-जीवन के साथ सम्पर्क रखना पड़ता है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में अफ्रीका या एशिया के दूसरे देशों से जो विद्यार्थी आते हैं, उनको यहां की भाषा तक भी सीखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार यह जो नई यूनिवर्सिटी बना रही है, उस की भी यह दुर्दशा न हो ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल का, जो कि प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जा रहा है, हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

मैं सोचता हूं कि पंडित जी की स्मृति को कायम रखने के लिए इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ जो उनका नाम जोड़ा जा रहा है, इससे उनकी कोई खास प्रतिष्ठा नहीं हो रही है । पंडित जी ने राष्ट्रीय नेता होने के नाते हमारे देश को सदियों की गुलामी से आजाद ही नहीं कराया, वरन् स्वतन्त्रता मिल जाने पर उन्होंने देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये और इस देश का नाम दुनिया के और देशों के समकक्ष रखवाया । यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय नेता के रूप में उन्होंने आजादी के संग्राम में भाग लिया, परन्तु उसका हृदय विश्व-बन्धुत्व के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था । इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए लड़ते हुए जहां उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयता और स्वतन्त्रता पर जोर दिया, वहां उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भावना और आकांक्षा की ओर अग्रसर किया । उन्होंने न केवल देश को स्वतन्त्र कराया, वरन् इसको विश्व के समस्त देशों के समकक्ष बिठाया । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ जो उनका नाम जोड़ा जा रहा है, इससे उनका महत्व नहीं बढ़ता है, वरन् उनके नाम के जुड़ने से इस विश्वविद्यालय

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

का महत्व बढ़ता है। इसलिए जिस किसी भाई ने इस नाम का विरोध किया है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके प्रति यह हमारी थोड़ी सी श्रद्धांजलि है।

हम अपने देश में एक ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी का निर्माण करें, जो और यूनिवर्सिटियों की तुलना में एक विशिष्टता रखती हो, जो दुनिया में एक नया आदर्श उपस्थित करे, इस खयाल से पंडित जी का नाम इस विश्वविद्यालय के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है। लेकिन जब मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा, तो मुझे सचमुच असन्तोष हुआ। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इस देश में बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, जिन में से कुछ का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों ने किया है और कुछ का निर्माण केन्द्र ने किया है। लेकिन इस विधेयक के साथ जो उद्देश्य और कारण बताए गए हैं, दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे में हमारे सामने जो बिल आए हैं, व उद्देश्य और कारण उनकी तुलना में कोई विशिष्टता नहीं रखते हैं।

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

जब कोई विधेयक पास हो कर कानून बनता है और स्टेट्यूट बुक में जाता है, तो उसके साथ उसके उद्देश्य और कारण भी रखे जाते हैं। मैं समझता था कि संसद में इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते हुए इस के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में उन विशिष्टताओं का समावेश होना चाहिए था, जो माननीय उपमंत्री ने संक्षेप में अपने भाषण में बताए हैं। अगर हम उन विशिष्टताओं को इस बिल में नहीं रख पाए, तो फिर इस यूनिवर्सिटी की कोई विशेषता और विशिष्टता नहीं है और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम इसके साथ जोड़ कर हमने कुछ अच्छा नहीं किया है।

मैं यह भी समझता था कि हमारे सामने दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों के जो बिल आते हैं, उनकी जो धारायें और उपधारायें होती हैं, इस विधेयक में उनसे कुछ भिन्नता होगी, लेकिन जैसा इस विधेयक को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है, दूसरी पुरानी यूनिवर्सिटीज का सारे का सारा ढांचा इस बिल में रख दिया गया है। अगर विदेश में रहने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति इस विधेयक को पढ़े, तो उसको इस बात का पता नहीं लग सकता है कि जो यूनिवर्सिटी अब दिल्ली में स्थापित होने जा रही है, वह और यूनिवर्सिटीज से विशिष्ट होगी, उन की तुलना में कुछ विशेषता रखेगी। सब से पहली शिकायत तो मैं माननीय उपमंत्री के सामने यह रखूंगा कि उन्होंने उन विशेषताओं और विशिष्टताओं का संक्षेप इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में क्यों नहीं रखा।

हमारे देश में अभी तक उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो परिणाम निकले हैं, वे कुछ आशाजनक नहीं हैं। अभी हाल में शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक बहुत बड़ा कमीशन बनाया है, जो सारे भारतवर्ष में घूम कर इस बात का पता लगा रहा है कि हमारे देश की शिक्षा का सिद्धान्त और आधार और उस की वर्तमान अवस्था क्या है और आगे हमारा क्या आदर्श होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि जब उस कमीशन का प्रतिवेदन हमारे सामने उपस्थित होगा, तो उस से हमें कुछ प्रेरणा मिलेगी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी के जो सिद्धान्त, आदर्श, काम, अधिकार या अन्य गतिविधियां होंगी व उनके अनुकूल होंगी।

श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : यूनिवर्सिटी एडूकेशन तो उस के दायरे से बाहर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जब उस कमीशन का प्रतिवेदन हमारे सामने होगा, तो हमारे शिक्षा के ढांचे में—चाहे वह प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा हो, माध्यमिक शिक्षा हो और चाहे उच्च शिक्षा हो—फिर कुछ परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा।

जैसा कि उपमंत्री जी ने बताया है, यह यूनिवर्सिटी मल्टी-फैकल्टी यूनिवर्सिटी होगी और इस में ह्यूमैनिटीज, साइंस और टैक्नालोजी का समावेश होगा। उन्होंने बताया कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की विशेषता यह भी होगी कि उसके साथ जो कालेज एफ़िलिएटिड होंगे, उनकी निगरानी, निरीक्षण और नियंत्रण के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी का एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट बनेगा। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा, जो कि हम सभी जानते हैं, कि दिल्ली में कुछ दिनों से दो यूनिवर्सिटीज की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही थी। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि दिल्ली में 36 कालेज है, जिन में से 17 कालेजों का इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ एफ़िलिएशन होगा। उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्तर्गत 36 कालेज होने से उस यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ एडुकेशन गिर जाने का भय है और उस से इतने कालेजों का प्रशासन नहीं चल सकता है, इसलिए यह दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाना आवश्यक समझा गया। लेकिन अन्दाजा है कि इस नई यूनिवर्सिटी में भी लगभग तेरह हजार विद्यार्थी होंगे। इस स्थिति में इस बात में शक है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी उन विशिष्टताओं को प्राप्त कर सकेगी, जिन का जिक्र उपमंत्री जी ने अभी किया है।

मैं समझता था कि दिल्ली में जब दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी की आवश्यकता है, तो एक अलग यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की तरह हो जाती तो अच्छा था। लेकिन पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का नाम जिस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ संलग्न हो उस यूनिवर्सिटी की एक अलग किस्म की स्थिति होनी चाहिये। वह केवल दल्ली के लिए संस्था न होती, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए संस्था न होती बल्कि जैसा अभी हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा हमारे देश में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से जो यूनिवर्सिटी हो वह उस स्तर की हो जिस स्तर की पुराने जमाने में हमारे देश में नालिदा यूनिवर्सिटी थी या तक्षशिला यूनिवर्सिटी थी जहां पर दुनिया भर के लोग, बड़े बड़े विद्वान लोग आ कर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। जहां पर न केवल विद्यार्थी ही बल्कि बड़े बड़े विद्वान भी आ कर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। यहां भी उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती तो अच्छा था। मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली की दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए उसके साथ जो नेहरू जी का नाम जोड़ा जा रहा है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी अगर आपको कायम करनी है तो आप कायम करें। लेकिन अगर नेहरू जी का नाम उस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ आप संलग्न करना चाहते हैं तो वह एक विशिष्ट यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये। इस ढंग की यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये जिस में कि अधिक से अधिक फैकल्टीज का हम समावेश कर सकें, अधिक से अधिक अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था कर सकें, ऐसी संस्था का निर्माण कर सकें जहां पर प्राचीन साहित्य और आधुनिक साहित्य जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि व्यवस्था कर सकें और अपने देश की जो भाषायें हैं, उनका जो साहित्य है, उनका जो इतिहास है, उसके अध्ययन के लिए यहां विशेषता रहे। मैं समझता हूं कि एक अलग इस प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करने का अगर काम किया गया होता तो अच्छा होता जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है, इसको मैं समझता हूं सभी का समर्थन प्राप्त है।

15 hrs.

मैं ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। एक बात का जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पंडित जी के जीवन में यहां एक यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना का विचार, विश्व संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, का विचार किया जा रहा था। चूंकि इस समय इस पर विचार

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

किया जा रहा है, इस वास्ते चाहे वह इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है लेकिन मैं उसका जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। पंडित जी ने 1963 के अक्तूबर महीने में कांस्टीट्यूशन क्लब, कर्जन रोड में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली का उद्घाटन किया था। पंडित जी का जब देहांत हो गया तब हमारे माननीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के परामर्श से या उनकी प्रेरणा से या उनके विचार से इस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम पंडित जी के नाम पर विश्व संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के संस्कृत साहित्य, प्राचीन साहित्य और संस्कृत के अलावा और भी फैकल्टीज इस में रहेंगी। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उस में 21 फैकल्टीज चलती हैं। बहुत से संस्कृत महाविद्यालय उससे सम्बन्धित हैं और उसका काम सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है। मैं इस मौके पर माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि उनके नाम से स्थापित, उनसे आशीर्वाद प्राप्त यह जो विश्वविद्यालय है संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय उसको भी सरकार का समर्थन और आशीर्वाद और सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। हमारे पंडित जी ने इसका उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा था कि संस्कृत ही एकमात्र भाषा है जो कि प्राचीन भारत की तरफ से देखने का साधन है, जिसका अध्ययन करने से प्राचीन हिन्दुस्तान के गौरवमय इतिहास को देखा जा सकता है। इस मौके पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो यह संस्कृत की संस्था है जिस के साथ उनका नाम जोड़ा गया है उसको भी प्रोत्साहन मिले और सरकार की तरफ से इसका समुचित प्रबन्ध हो।

जो यूनिवर्सिटी अभी पंडित जी के नाम से स्थापित की जा रही है उस में साधारण काम जो परीक्षा लेने का है या डिग्री देने का है उसके साथ साथ ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण भी होना चाहिये कि जिस वातावरण के असर में आकर विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक नए विचार रखने वाले बनें, नए आदर्श रखने वाले बनें और इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक वहां रह सकें। अभी तक जो हमारे विश्वविद्यालय हैं वे अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन देखा जाता है कि हमारे देश में मौलिक विचार रखने वाले बहुत कम लोग पैदा होते हैं। जब सवाल उठता है कि हमारे देश की जो राज भाषा है, जो हिन्दी है, उसको माध्यम बनाया जाए यूनिवर्सिटी में तो यह कहा जाता है कि किताबें नहीं हैं। जिस देश में मौलिक रूप से सोचने वाला, मौलिक रूप से विचार करने वाला, मौलिक रूप से ग्रंथ लिखने वाला आदमी हम पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह देश क्या उन्नति कर सकता है। आज की यूनिवर्सिटीज अंग्रेजी माध्यम से शिक्षा देती हैं। बड़े बड़े विद्वान हमारे देश में हैं लेकिन अपनी मातृभाषा में या हिन्दी में मौलिक ग्रंथ लिखने की उनकी क्षमता नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसा अध्ययन अध्यापन हो कि यहां पर अध्ययन करने वाले विद्यार्थी मौलिक रूप में सोचने में, मौलिक रूप में विचार करने में, मौलिक ग्रंथ अपनी मातृभाषा में और देश की अन्य भाषाओं में पैदा करने में सक्षम हों। उस बात का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी साधारण ढंग की न हो। अधिक से अधिक विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालय के कैम्पस में रह सकें, उनके रहने का वहां पूरा पूरा इंतजाम हो, और जो गरीब मैरिटोरियस विद्यार्थी हैं, व अगर वहां का खर्चा बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उनकी सरकार की तरफ से सहायता की जाए। इस प्रकार का आवासीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने में गवर्नमेंट तत्पर हो सके, एक विशिष्टता इस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में पैदा कर सके और जो विद्यार्थी निकलें वे एक आदर्श, एक नई प्रेरणा लेकर निकलें तो इस नाम को सार्थक किया जा सकता है। नेहरू जी ने विश्वबंधुत्व का सन्देश दिया था विश्व में अपने को मिला देने का सन्देश दिया था, और इस आदर्श को ले कर यदि इस

विश्वविद्यालय से विद्यार्थी निकलेंगे तब इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ हम जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का जो नाम जोड़ रहे हैं, वह सचमुच में सार्थक बना सकेंगे ।

प्रवर समिति को जो यह बिल भेजा जा रहा है, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, इतनी देर तक इन्तजार करने के बाद जो मेरा नम्बर आया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय जो दिल्ली में खोला जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तो ठीक है कि इसको ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाए लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर दिल्ली के अन्दर क्या ऐसी खासियत है कि इसको खोला जा रहा है । यहां पर बिजली की कमी है, पानी की कमी है, अनाज की कमी है, शक्कर की कमी है । और तो और जमीन की कमी की वजह से से सात सात मंजिला मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं । सब तरह की यहां कमियां हैं । इनको पूरा किया जाये । छः सौ एकड़ भूमि इसके लिए दी जा रही है और दो तीन सौ एकड़ और भूमि इसके लिए ली जाएगी । इस तरह से नौ सौ एकड़ भूमि इस विश्व-विद्यालय के लिए हमें चाहिये होगी । बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जहां दिल्ली में एक विश्व-विद्यालय है वहां एक दूसरा खोला जा रहा है । आपको पता होना चाहिए कि जिस घर में एक बालक हो और दूसरा आ जाए तो कोई वैल्यू नहीं होती है । बड़े लड़के की ही कद्र होती है जो पहले आता है । पीछे वाला तो वैसे ही साथ साथ चलता है । इस विश्व-विद्यालय के साथ आपने नेहरू जी का नाम जोड़ दिया है । नेहरू जी का नाम तो वैसे ही विख्यात है । नागालैण्ड की लड़ाई में, चीन की लड़ाई में, और काश्मीर की लड़ाई में, जो पराजय का मुंह हमें देखना पड़ा है, उसके कारण उनका नाम काफी विख्यात हो चुका है । अगर डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का नाम आपने लगाया होता तो काफी अच्छा रहता । आपने नेहरू जी के नाम से सिक्का भी निकाला था और उसको भी आपने बन्द-शक्ल कर दिया था । उनकी टोपी भी उस सिक्के से आपने उड़ा दी थी । यह बड़ी शर्म की बात थी ।

यह विश्वविद्यालय विदेशियों का एक अच्छा खासा अड्डा बन जाएगा । अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय जिस तरह से मुसलमानों का अड्डा है, उसी तरह से यह विश्वविद्यालय विदेशियों का अड्डा बन जाएगा । विदेशी लोग यहां भरती के लिए आयेंगे, अमरीका, रूस, यूरोप और तमाम दुनिया भर के लोग यहां आयेंगे और यह विदेशियों का अड्डा बन जाएगा । इसमें समाजवाद की कोई कल्पना नजर नहीं आती है । समाज-वाद की दृष्टि से यह रद्दी की टोकरी में डालने के काबिल है । अच्छा होता यदि इस बिल में लिखा जाता कि किसी किसान के लड़के को इसमें रहने की, भरती की सुविधा दी जाएगी, शैडयूल कास्ट के लोग भरती हो सकेंगे और उनके रहने की सुविधा दी जाएगी, उनको छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायेंगी, उनका खर्च बरदाश्त किया जायेगा, उनको फेसीलैटीज दी जायेंगी । ऊंची जातियों के लड़के ही इसमें दाखिल हो सकेंगे । आप देखें तीन हजार चार हजार या ढाई हजार रुपये जिनको मिलते हैं, वे लोग ही विश्व-विद्यालय के खर्च को बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं । यहां भी क्या होगा? या तो मिनिस्टिर के बच्चे यहां पढ़ेंगे या विदेशियों का यह अड्डा

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

बन कर रह जायगा । दूसरों के लिए इस में कहीं कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रहेगी । ये जो कमियां हैं, इन कमियों को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये । समाजवाद की दृष्टि से अगर नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय खोला जाता है, तो इन कमियों को आपको दूर करना होगा ।

इस विश्वविद्यालय को सत्तर लाख की लागत से खोला जा रहा है । हमारे राजस्थान ने क्या बुरा किया है? जोधपुर में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है, उदयपुर में एग्रीकल्चर कालेज है, उनको क्या मिलता है? उनको साल के अन्दर बाहर लाख रुपया ही मिलता है । कितने शर्म की यह बात है । मध्य प्रदेश में विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय है और उसको 66 हजार रुपये साल का ही मिलता है । उस विश्वविद्यालय को, उस बेचारे विश्वविद्यालय को क्यों आप बदनाम करते हैं? इससे अच्छा तो यह है कि आप इसको बन्द कर दें ? 66 हजार रुपये एक विश्वविद्यालय को आप एक साल में दे रहे हैं । बारह लाख रुपये दो विश्वविद्यालयों को आप एक साल में दे रहे हैं । झूठमूठ में आपने उनका विश्व-विद्यालय नाम ही क्यों रख दिया है अगर इतनी कम धनराशि ही देनी थी ? यहां पर केवल निर्माण कार्य के लिए सत्तर लाख खर्च कर रहे हैं । फिर इसको ग्रांट मिलेगी । वह ग्रांट भी दिल्ली को ही मिलेगी, जो पहले विश्वविद्यालय को मिलेगी वह इसको मिलेगी । इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि पांच विश्वविद्यालय इसके अधीन रहेंगे और जो यह नियम बनायेगा वह नियम पांच विश्वविद्यालय को मानने पड़ेंगे । यह कितनी गलत चीज है । जहां की समस्या होती है वहीं पर ही वह हल हो सकती है । मान लीजिये कि राजस्थान का कानून मध्य प्रदेश पर थोप दिया जाये और मध्य प्रदेश का उत्तर प्रदेश पर लाद दिया जाये तो कोई इसे मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । आज जो तमाम झगड़े विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर चल रहे हैं वह इसी लिये चल रहे हैं । वह कहते हैं कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से से हिन्दू का नाम हटाया जाये और अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय से मुसलिम शब्द हटा दिया जाये । मैं वैसे तो विश्वविद्यालय के साथ किसी नाम के जोड़ने के खिलाफ हूं लेकिन अगर नाम रखना ही था तो नाम नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय न रख कर राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय कर दिया जाता तो अधिक अच्छा होता । फिर जहां यह कहा गया है कि इसके नीचे पांच विश्वविद्यालय होंगे वहां इसको महाविश्वविद्यालय कर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि यह सब से बड़ा हो जाता । अगर इसी दृष्टि से आप नाम जोड़ते जायेंगे कि उसकी ज्यादा ख्याति हो जाएगी और एक परम्परा पड़ जायेगी तो यह बात होने वाली नहीं है । यह तो वैसे हैं, है जैसे एक फैक्ट्री के आगे लिखा हुआ है कि जवाहर आईस क्रीम फैक्ट्री । लेकिन उसके अन्दर फीकी चुस्की मिलती है जो कि एक आने में आती है । चूंकि नाम लिखा है इसीलिये वह निधड़क काम करते हैं । इसलिये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यहां नेहरू जी का नाम क्यों लिखा हुआ है । उन के पहले मृत्यु हुई थी राजेन्द्र बाबू की । अगर नाम लिखना ही था तो उनका लिखा जाता । इसलिये मैं इसमें थोड़ा सा संशोधन चाहता हूं । वैसे तो यह बात ठीक है कि जो आप चाहेंगे वही होगा लेकिन इसमें इस दृष्टि से देखने की बात है कि यह चीज ठीक नहीं है ।

आज बहुत से कालिज हैं जहां पर एक एक सब्जेक्ट चलते हैं । जैसे राजस्थान में एक कालिज अलग से इंजीनियरिंग का सब्जेक्ट लेकर चलता है, उदयपुर में एक कालेज है जो एग्रीकल्चर को लेकर चलता है । लेकिन यह विश्वविद्यालय एक तरह से मिक्स्ड रूप में चलेगा । सारे सब्जेक्टस चलेंगे । अच्छा होगा कि इस के अन्दर किसी विदेशी का हाथ न हो । मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इसमें प्रोफेसर और वाइस चांसलर

सभी को विदेशों से लाकर थोपा जायेगा । वह इसमें पैसे देने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे और उन की मूर्ति भी लग जायेगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक ही जगह सब सब्ज बाग दिखलाये जायें तो यह कितनी बुरी चीज है । यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे कि अगर दस सेर दूध में एक टिपका दही का पड़ जाता है तो सारे का सारा दूध दही बन जाता है । अगर एक विश्वविद्यालय राजस्थान में बना दिया जाता तो शायद उसका उद्धार हो सकता था लेकिन यहां पर इसकी कोई वैल्यू नहीं होगी । जैसे बहुत से होटल आदि पड़े हुए हैं अशोक होटल, मैरिना होटल आदि उसी तरह से यह भी बन कर रह जाएगा ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर विश्व-विद्यालय खोलना हो तो गरीब किसान की दृष्टि से, गरीब मजदूर की दृष्टि से, शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और जन जातियों की दृष्टि से खोला जाये और उनकी फीसों के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये । वर्ना जो लड़के अमरीका, अफ्रीका या दूसरे देशों से यहां आयेंगे वे अधिक फीस दे सकेंगे, गरीब किसान के लड़के उतनी फीस नहीं दे सकेंगे और अच्छी शिक्षा पाने से वंचित हो जायेंगे । बजाय इसके मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में जो विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा है उस को जो ग्रान्ट दी जाती है उसको बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि इसके निर्माण कार्य के लिये 70 लाख रुपये लगेगा और हमारे यहां के लिये 12 लाख रु० । इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के साथ भी आज जो मजाक किया जा रहा है उस को रोक कर उनकी ग्रान्ट बढ़ाई जाये ।

इसमें तो यह दिया गया है कि 17 हजार लड़के पढ़ेंगे पूरानी यूनिवर्सिटी में और और 19 हजार इन में पढ़ेंगे । हम रोजाना देखते हैं कि बेचारे लड़कों को एडमिशन नहीं मिलता । आकड़े दिये जाते हैं और यहां अखबारों में छपता है कि 500 लड़कों को एडमिशन नहीं मिला जबकि वास्तव में 1000 लड़के मारे मारे घूमते हैं । जिस की सिफारिश होती है, मिनिस्टर साहब का रुक्का मौजूद होता है उसको फौरन एडमिशन मिल जाता है जबकि गरीबों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जो सहूलियतें उन को परसेन्टेज के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहियें वह मिलती नहीं है । इसलिये इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये । अगर राजस्थान के अन्दर इस विश्वविद्यालय को खोला जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और यहां का विकास भी हो सकेगा । इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिये दिल्ली में 800 एकड़ भूमि लेना बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक बात है । क्योंकि जमीन दिल्ली में मिलती नहीं है । अगर शहर से नौ या दस मील दूर इस विश्वविद्यालय को खोला जायेगा तो कितना कष्ट लड़कों को होगा । यहां पर हमें पता है कि सुबह छः बजे नल बन्द हो जाते हैं पानी के यह बिचारे यहां जाकर प्यासे मरेंगे । हमारे दिल्ली शहर में अनाज नहीं मिलता, शक्कर नहीं मिलती, चावल नहीं मिलता, इसे पूरा किया जावे और अगर ऐसी दशा में यहां विश्वविद्यालय खोला जायेगा तो नेहरू जी के नाम को भी कलंक लग जायेगा ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : सभापति महोदय, मैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक जो संयुक्त समिति को सौंपा जा रहा है उस का स्वागत करता हूं । हमारे हर्ष का पारावार नहीं है कि आज सदन में, जहां वह कभी बैठते थे, उनसे हमें जहां सान्त्वना और सदप्रेरणा प्राप्त होती थी और उनके दर्शन मात्र से आनन्द की प्राप्ति नेताओं को होती थी हम उन्हीं से सम्बन्धित इस विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं । बुद्ध भगवान से भगवान शंकराचार्य तक, शंकराचार्य से महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती तक और दयानन्द सरस्वती से महात्मा गांधी तक और बीच में अशोकवर्द्धन देव आदि ऐसे अनेक महापुरुष के नाम हम सोच सकते हैं

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

कि जिनको न केवल देश में बल्कि सारे संसार में सार्वभौमिकता की दृष्टि से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से प्रसिद्धि मिली है। लेकिन अगर किसी को इस देश के अन्दर और सारे संसार में सार्वभौमिकता की दृष्टि से और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता की दृष्टि से उच्चतम प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त हुई है अपने गुणों के कारण, अपनी भारतीयता के कारण, अपनी लोकतंत्रीय विचारधारा और परम्परा के कारण तो यह नाम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का ही है।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उनके नाम पर यहां दिल्ली में एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली के अन्दर रहते हुए एक प्रकार से उनके और दिल्ली के जीवन में साम्य हो गया था और वह यहां के सामान्य जीवन में आत्मसात हो गए थे। दिल्ली में जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है वह इस दिल्ली के लिये ही सौभाग्य की बात नहीं है बल्कि सारे संसार के लिये एक रोशनी और प्रकाश की बात है। मैं ने इसलिये प्रकाश की बात कही कि महापुरुषों के अन्दर रोशनी होती है, वह प्रकाश होता है, वह प्रभाव होता है जिससे मनुष्य का जीवन उठता हुआ दिखाई देता है और यह बात उनके विषय में भी सत्य है।

"सर विद्या या मृतम इश्नुते।"

विद्या वह है जिससे अमृत की प्राप्ति होती है, जिससे जीवन में पूर्णता प्राप्त होती है, जीवन में सौष्ठव आये। आज कल जो विद्या पद्धति चलती है जो कम चलता है उस से हमें संतोष नहीं होता है। मैं इस बात को मानने वाला हूं कि यह जो विश्वविद्यालय देश के अन्दर स्थापित किया जा रहा है इससे एक प्रकार से जीवन की पूर्णता प्राप्त होगी और जो जीवन विद्या की दृष्टि से अधूरा रह जाता है, विद्या के स्तर से अधूरा रह जाता है वह यहां पूर्ण हो जायेगा। यह बात ठीक है कि जैसा कि आज कहा जाता है कि संसार के अन्दर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिये और सहृदय व्यक्ति होना चाहिये। पंडित जी के मन में सहृदयता व मानवीयता वसी हुई थी जहां तक गरीबों का सम्बन्ध है, हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, मामूली लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, किसी भी धर्म जाति और विचारधारा के प्रति मतभेद और विभिन्नता उनके मस्तिष्क में नहीं थी। वह देश के अन्दर वर्ग संघर्ष को दूर करके वर्ग समन्वय की एक ऐसी स्थिति ला रहे थे, एक ऐसी समतामयी विचारधारा पैदा कर रहे थे जो वर्ग समन्वय की दृष्टि से, मानव-समन्वय की दृष्टि से संसार की बुद्धिवादी प्रकृति के अन्दर समन्वय ला सके।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में जो पाठ्यक्रम होगा उस में विज्ञान के साथ मनोविज्ञान के साथ, अन्य विषयों के साथ विशेषकर ह्यूमैनिटीज की भी तालीम दी जायेगी और मनुष्यता अथवा मानव दृष्टिकोण से विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा और इस प्रकार उन्हें वसुधैव कुटुम्ब की भावना में ढाला जायेगा। हमारे वेद में कहा गया है:

"मनुर्भव मा जीवेभ्यः प्रमदः"—अथर्ववेद

मनुष्य मनुष्य बने अपने जीवन में प्रमाद न करे। हमारे देश के अंदर शास्त्री की दृष्टि से इस तरह श्रद्धा-विश्वास की प्रवृति है कि मनुष्य को मनुष्य समझा जाये किन्तु यह बात कहां तक ठीक है। संत कबीर ने निज अनुभव से कहा था:

"मेरा संगी को नहीं, सबै स्वार्थी लोय,
मन परतीत न ऊपजे, जन परतीत न होय।"

मेरा साथी कोई नहीं है, सब में स्वार्थ छा हुआ है। लेकिन अगर मन में प्रतीत नहीं है, मन में विस्वास नहीं है, मन में श्रद्धा नहीं है, सद्भावना नहीं है तो फिर बाहरी श्रद्धा,

बाहरी सद्भावना और मानवता का ढोल पीटने से कुछ नहीं होता । मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में आज भी हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, और ऐसे इस समय में जब कि ऐसे मानवीय प्रयत्न चल रहे है, पंडित जी की विचारधारा नितांत आवश्यक है । जब वह यहां मौजूद थे तब भी विश्वास से इन को देख कर जो ढाढ़स मिलता था, धैर्य मिलता था वह अटूट धैर्य आज संकट के वातावरण में बहुत आवश्यक है । आज जब पाकिस्तान की कुदृष्टि हमारे ऊपर है, पकिस्तान ने हम पर बर्बर हमला किया है, तब यह विचारधारा नितांत आवश्यक है। यही नही बल्कि जब चाइना ने सब से बड़ा रंज और सदमा पंडित जी को पहुंचाया था, जब उस ने शर्मनाक आक्रमण किया था, उसी प्रकार से जिस प्रकार से आज उसने अल्टिमेटम दे कर दुःखजनक स्थिति पैदा की है, उस वक्त भी पंडित जी विश्वकवि रवीन्द्र नाथटैगोर द्वारा स्थापित विश्व-भारती शांति निकेतन में गये थे और वहां उन्होंने साफ तौर से कहा था कि हमारी विचारधारा ऐसी दृढ़ है कि हम किसी अन्य विचार से और किसी भी दुःखजनक स्थिति से जो कि हम पर आती है, घबराते नहीं हैं। उन्हीं की प्रेरणा से प्रभावित हम में किसी तरह की बेचैनी पैदा नहीं हो रही, हम स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये तैयार हैं। उनके मन में यह साफ बात थी कि हम उस स्थिति का मुकाबला करें।

यहां पर विशेष रूप से इस विधेयक को देख कर मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं होती कि इसमें उनकी परम्परा का, उनकी सैद्धांतिक विचारधारा का किसी तरह से समावेश किया जा रहा है। इसके कलेवर से मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं है। इसका नाम प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर है। इस लिये इस में उनकी जीवन पद्धति, उनकी शानदार विचारधारा, उनके विचार संस्कार, उनके आदर्श कार्य उनकी स्वाभाविक उष्मा, उनकी कला संस्कृति प्रदर्शित होनी चाहिये।

आज देश में यह हो रहा है कि हम बड़े लोगों का केवल नाम लेते है, उनकी परम्परा को, उनकी विचारधारा को, हम भुला देते है। हम बहुत जल्दी अपने जीवन में महात्मा गांधी को भूलते जा रहे है लेकिन यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आप जवाहरलालजी के नाम पर एक विश्वविद्यालय बनाने जा रहे है। मैं इसमें अपनी सहमति विशेषकर इसलिये जाहिर करता हूं कि उनका हमसे, विशेष कर दलितों से, उनका सम्बंध रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा शिक्षा का स्तर देश में ऊंचा होगा। आज देश में शिक्षा का स्तर गिरा हुआ है और हमारी यूनीवर्सिटियां केवल क्लर्क बनाने का डिग्री देने का कारखाना मात्र बनी हुई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो विश्वविद्यालय होगा इसमें एक विशेष तन्तु होगा, एक विशेष विचारधारा और महानता होगी।

मैंने इस देश के शिक्षा मंत्री, विश्वविद्यालयों के वाइसचांसलरों को एक खुला पत्र भेजा था, जिसका एक आध को छोड़ कर सब ने जवाब दिया था और हमारे शिक्षा विभाग के जो सेक्रेटरी है उन्होंने उसका जवाब दिया था। मैंने साफ साफ कहा था कि आज देश के अन्दर निपोटिज्म और फेवरिटिज्म फैल रहा है और कुछ विशेष विचारधाराओं के प्रभाव को ले कर डिगरियां बांटी जाती हैं। हमें ये डिगरियों के कारखाने नहीं चाहियें। हम चाहते है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय जो आप बनाने जा रहे हैं यह इस तरह का नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर यह अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की तरह का होगा तो उसमें हम पंडित नेहरू की सैद्धांतिक उदारता को, उनकी महानता को पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि संयुक्त समिति इस बात पर विचार करे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में हमारी पुरानी आदर्श विचारधारा का, हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति की महानता का, जिस पर बाकी संसार का प्रभाव न हो पर जिस पर हमारी बुद्धिमत्ता का प्रभाव हो, समावेश होगा।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

मुझे यह कहते हुए भी खेद है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाया गया। मैं जोरदार सिफारिश करता हूं कि इस जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में आप हिन्दी को ही शिक्षा का माध्यम रखें ताकि इसमें पढ़ कर विद्यार्थी उनके नाम को सार्थक कर सकें। और इसका नाम जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर रखा गया है तो इसमें गरीबों को विशेष मौका मिलना चाहिये, इसमें पिछड़े लोगों को, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को, अल्पसंख्यकों को और विशेष कर हमारे जो सफाई पेशा भाई हैं; जिनसे जवाहरलालजी को विशेष प्रेम था विशेष अवसर मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे अपने बुद्धि का विकास कर सकें और उन्नति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर हो सकें।

आज दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि बुद्धि पर भी केवल कुछ लोगों का कब्जा है। उस क्षेत्र में भी वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट पैदा हो गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट इस विश्वविद्यालय से दूर रखे जाएं।

मैं इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की चारदीवारी में इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित किया जाये, क्योंकि पंडित जी को दिल्ली प्यारी थी, और इसमें पंडित जी की महानता को और उनकी परम्पराओं को कायम रखा जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का पुनः समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आशा थी कि एक बहुत अच्छा विधेयक इस सदन में आयेगा, लेकिन और लोगों की तरह मुझे भी इससे निराशा हुई। इस बारे में इस माननीय सदन में प्रश्न उठाया गया था तो शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा और उस विश्वविद्यालय से हम कुछ नई देन हिन्दुस्तान को देंगे। लेकिन जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है उसके देखने के बाद निराशा ही हाथ लगी, और जो कुछ भी शिक्षा मंत्री ने इस सदन में कहा था आज उसके ठीक विपरीत हमारे सामने यह विधेयक आया है।

15.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो उप-शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है वह इस विधेयक में नहीं है। लोगों को आशा थी कि इस में अन्तर्राज्यीय भाषा पढ़ायी जायेगी, इसमें भावनता की शिक्षा दी जायेगी, इसमें इंजीनियर पैदा होंगे, साइंसदां पैदा होंगे और ये लोग देश को सस्ते दामों सुलभ हो सकेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता। इस बिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों से कोई अन्तर नहीं होगा। जैसे और विश्वविद्यालयों में वाइस चांसलर, चांसलर, एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल आदि हैं वैसे ही इसमें रखी गयी हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am doubtful whether the proceedings can be recorded at all.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मेरा यह खयाल था कि जब यह बिल आवेगा तो कम से कम जनता की भावनाओं का इसमें समावेश होगा। उम्मीद थी कि यह विश्वविद्यालय विद्यार्थियों को एक नई देन देगा और इसके द्वारा हम को सस्ते दामों पर टैक्नीशियन सुलभ होंगे। आज हमारे देश की शिक्षा बड़ी खर्चीली है। आज जिस तरह के कोर्स पढ़ाये जाते हैं उनको देखकर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार की शिक्षा की कोई नीति नहीं है। यह विश्व-

विद्यालय भी ठीक उसी प्रकार का होगा जैसे दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय हैं ।

हमें इस बात की बड़ी शिकायत है कि इस देश की कोई शिक्षा नीति नहीं है । आज जो शिक्षा इन विश्वविद्यालयों में दी जा रही है उसमें विद्यार्थियों को कोई ऐसा ज्ञान नहीं मिलता जिससे व देश को कोई नई देन दे सकें ।

आप देखें कि आज हमारे देश की शिक्षा की क्या दुर्दशा है । स्तर कितना गिर गया है । आज अगर विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़े लड़कों से पूछा जाता है कि दलाईलामा कौन हैं, तो वे उत्तर देते हैं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के भाई हैं । अगर उन से पूछा जाता है कि अबुल कलाम आजाद कौन थे, तो वे कहते हैं कि वे मुसलमानों के पैगम्बर थे । इतना शिक्षा का स्तर देश में गिर गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is difficult to distinguish whom I have permitted to speak and whom I have not. Every one is making a speech.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : तो मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है । आज विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है । हमें आशा थी कि यह जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होगा इसमें कोई नई चीज आवेगी, लेकिन बहुत बढ़िया लेक्चर के बाद जो चीज हमारे सामने आयी उससे हमें निराशा ही हुई । हमें इससे एतराज नहीं है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये । मगर इस विश्वविद्यालय में कम से कम इस बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि इसमें देश के गरीब बच्चों को शिक्षा सुलभ होगी । ऐसा न हो कि इसमें भी सिर्फ बड़े बड़े लोगों के लड़कों को, अफसरों के लड़कों को शिक्षा सुलभ हो, जिन को और सब जगह भी शिक्षा सुलभ है । अगर इसमें केवल बड़े लोगों के लड़कों को शिक्षा सुलभ हुई तो हम लाजिमी तौर पर जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भावना का अनादर करेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि प्रवर समिति को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए, जैसा कि और भाइयों ने भी सुझाव दिया है, कि यह रेजीडेंशियल यूनीवरसिटी बनायी जाये जहां विद्यार्थियों को रख कर शुरू से ही उनके जीवन को परिमार्जित किया जाये और उनको इस प्रकार संगठित किया जाये कि वे अच्छे नागरिक और अच्छे साइंसदां बन सकें । अगर इसकी भी दूसरी यूनीवरसिटियों जैसी गति हुई तो इससे देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा ।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि प्रवर समिति को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यदि इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित किया जाता है तो इसमें शिक्षा का माध्यम ऐसा बनाया जाये कि देश के अधिक से अधिक लड़कों का कल्याण हो सके और इसमें केवल क्लर्क और नौकरी तलाश करने वाले पैदा न हों । ऐसी यूनिवरसिटियां तो सारे देश में आज चल रही हैं ।

जो विधेयक आज हमारे सामने है उसमें कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है जिससे यह समझा जा सके कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों से कोई अन्तर होगा । अगर इस विश्वविद्यालय को हमें एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय बनाना है तो इस में हमें तबदीलियां लानी पड़ेंगी ताकि हमारे देश में ऐसे इंसान तैयार हो सकें जोकि देश के लिए कारगर व उपयोगी नागरिक सिद्ध हो सकें ।

जैसे दुनिया के और विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम रखा गया है और जिस तरीके की वहां पर डिग्रियों की व्यवस्था है वही तमाम आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएं इस में भी की जानी आवश्यक हैं । आज देश को भारी तादाद में जो वैज्ञानिकों और टेकनीशियंस कि आवश्यकता है और उनकी पूर्ति के लिए

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

जैसे अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था है व डिग्रियां प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है वह सारी व्यवस्था इस में भी की जाय। इस के लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने एक ऐसा सम्पूर्ण बिल लायें जोकि सही मायनों में नेहरू जी की भावनाओं से ओतप्रोत हो और जिससे कि देश के गरीब छात्रों को सस्ती और उत्तम शिक्षा सुलभ हो सके। इसलिए इस बात की नितान्त आवश्यकता है कि यह जो विश्वविद्यालय आप बनाने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए बिल में आवश्यक तबदीलियां होनी चाहिएं। संयुक्त समिति मुझे आशा है कि पूरे तौर पर इन सब बातों पर विचार करके इसको सुधारेगी तभी सही मायनों में यह एक अच्छी युनिवरसिटी यहां पर हम बना सकते हैं।

15.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CHINESE ULTIMATUM

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 105 की तरफ खींचता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस वक्त कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: जब प्रधान मंत्री महोदय अपनी बात बोल लेंगे उसके बाद हम में से कोई न तो अपनी बात बोल पायेगा न ही सवाल पूछ पायेगा। नतीजा यह होगा कि केवल उनकी बातों की स्वतंत्रता होगी हममें से किसी को नहीं होगी तो कि धारा 105 के बिलकुल खिलाफ जाता है। मैं आप को संविधान की धारा 105 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। मुझे सबसे पहले धारा अंग्रेजी में पढ़ने के लिए माफ किया जाय क्योंकि संविधान अंग्रेजी में है। धारा 105 यह है :—

> "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

यह संविधान की धारा है। अब यह फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच हम इस सदन में बिलकुल नहीं इस्तेमाल कर पाये हैं। बड़े बड़े मसले जो आये हैं चाहे वह भारत पाक का झगड़ा हो, चाहे चीन वाला हो, वह केवल प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री इस्तेमाल कर पाये हैं। अब मिसाल के लिए जब पाकिस्तान ने छम्ब, जौरिया और अखनूर पर हमला किया.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उस का क्या ताल्लुक है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं एक मिसाल तो दे दूं। उस को विफल बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की पलटनें लाहौर और सियालकोट गईं। अब चीन ने उसी तरीके से हमले की धमकी दी है तो मेरा जैसा आदमी यह कहना चाहता कि हमला होने के बाद पीकिंग के इस जंगली जानवर को तिब्बत की गुफाओं में ढूंढ कर खत्म कर देना चाहिए लेकिन वह बात तभी कही जा सकती है जब कि आप हम को इस बात की इजाजत दें। आपने उस दिन जो मुझे पढ़ कर सुनाया था प्रक्रिया वाला नियम, वह इसलिए लागू नहीं होता कि एक तो धारा 105 को खत्म करने वाला नियम खराब होता है दूसरा जब भी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हम लोगों की तरफ से दिया जाता है और उस के जवाब में मंत्री अपना बयान देते हैं तो वह धारा नहीं लागू हो सकती है जो धारा कि आपने पढ़ कर सुनाई थी। तीसरे इसलिए कि अगर उस धारा को हमेशा इस्तेमाल करके हमारी बातों की स्वतंत्रता को खत्म करते रहेंगे तो

फिर लोक-सभा का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस के ऊपर अपना बयान नहीं दे रहे थे बल्कि वह बयान अपने आप दे रहे थे। ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस कोई सामने नहीं था इस वास्ते वह सवाल करने का कोई मौका नहीं था।

एक दूसरी बात यह कि यहां फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच हो तो यहां पर वाकई यह फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच है मगर वह रैगुलेटेड है वह एक फ्री लाइसेंस की मानिन्द नहीं है कि जब भी आदमी चाहे खड़ा हो जाय और उठ कर बोलना शुरू कर दे। अब इस फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच से क्या यह समझा जाय कि डाक्टर साहब बोलते चले गये और मैं उसे सुनता चला गया? अगर उनके नजदीक यही फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच है तो भी उन्होंने जो कुछ कहना था वह कह लिया है। इस बारे में जो रूल्स आदि बने हैं मैंने उस दिन भी उन्हें पढ़ कर सुनाया था। इस वक्त जो वह स्टेटमैंट देंगे उस पर कोई इसी वक्त बहस नहीं हो सकती है। दूसरा रहा सवाल उनका किसी डिस्कशन के उठाने का, बहस करने का, तो कोई बहस यहां नहीं हो सकती, जब तक कि उसकी बाबत पहले कोई मोशन न हो। मैम्बर को मोशन लाना पड़ता है तब ही कोई बहस हो सकती है। ऐसे नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते इन के स्टेटमैंट पर चाहे गवर्नमैंट को ई मोशन लाये चाहे प्राइवेट मैम्बर लाये, स्पीकर जब उस को मंजूर कर लेगा तभी कोई डिस्कशन हो सकता है वैसे कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है। इस के सिवाय और कोई क़ायदा नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए तो आप मुझे एक बार निकाल चुके हैं। इस पूरे सत्र में आप ने किसी को स्वतंत्रता नहीं दी सिवाय प्रधान मंत्री के और रक्षा मंत्री के, तो यह कौन सा क़ायदा, कानून है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I place on the Table of the House the text of a further note which was handed over to our Charge d'Affaires in Peking yesterday. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4904/65].

The House will recall that we had taken an attitude calculated to maintain peace when replying to the last note which we had received from the Chinese Government. It is clear from the kind of response which China has sent that what China is looking for is not a redress of grievances, real or imaginary, but some excuse to start its aggressive activities again, this time acting in collusion with its ally, Pakistan. (*Shri Frank Anthony:* Shame.) The extension of the time-limit for the ultimatum was in our view, no more than a device to gain time to watch what comes out of the discussions in the Security Council.

The allegations which China has been making in the series of notes that it has been sending to us, are such that they would hardly justify any civilised Government in having recourse to force, even if the allegations were true. If there are any structures on Chinese territory in areas where the border is delimited and not in dispute even according to the Chinese, surely, there is nothing to prevent the Chinese Government from having them removed, instead of suggesting to us that we should have them removed, which would only be possible by our men going into their territory. Similarly no one can imagine that any Government would threaten another on the ground that their cattle have been lifted or on the ground that out of the thousands of Tibetans who have sought asylum in this country two or four are being detained here against their wishes.

To justify its aggressive attitude, China is pretending to be a guardian of Asian countries who, according to China, are being bullied by India. The basic objective of China, therefore, is

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

to claim for itself a position of dominance in Asia which no self-respecting nation in Asia is prepared to recognise. Large or small, strong or weak, every country in Asia has the fullest right to preserve its independence and sovereignty on terms of equality. The dominance of the Chinese cannot be accepted by any of them. We reject China's claim to tell us anything about what we should or should not do about Kashmir which is an integral part of India. Our offer of resolving the differences over these minor matters by peaceful means is still open.

However, China's aggressive intentions are clear from the fact that even while they have in their note extended the time-limit by 72 hours, in actual fact they have started firing at our border posts both in Sikkim and in Ladakh.

Shri Nath Pai (Raipur): Fire back.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Fire back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Reply to the fire.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If, China persists in aggression, we shall defend ourselves by all means at our disposal.

A formal reply to the Chinese note will be sent later today.

May I say a word that we have just now received the full text of the resolution passed in the Security Council? Naturally it deserves our very careful consideration, and I might be making a statement on that tomorrow in the House.

Shri Nath Pai: I am not putting a question, Sir. He said that the Chinese have started firing across the frontier. We want to know whether we are going to be just content with the sending of a note or that the orders to the Indian army are, "If they fire, you fire back." This must be clarified. Sir, you should not try to stall this clarification. We have been extremely cooperative and patient. We do not want to wait till tomorrow to know something from the press. We want to know it from the Prime Minister. He is replying to it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would merely like to say that we will resist them and we will fight them . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ एक बात। जिस तरह से हमारी सेनायें स्यालकोट और लाहौर गई हैं, उसी तरह क्या वे पीकिंग के जानवर का पीछा करने तिब्बत की गुफाओं में भी जायेंगी या नहीं ? प्रधान मंत्री इस का जवाब दें। हंसने से काम नहीं चलेगा। वह जवाब दें। (*Interruptions*).

15.41 hrs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the further consideration of the Bill that was under discussion earlier. Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जवाहरलाल विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और मैं डा० लोहिया को कहूंगा कि वह मेरी बात सुनें।

हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल सिद्धान्त और आधार यह है :

मातृवत् परदारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत्,
आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति सः पंडितः

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस नये विश्वविद्यालय में हमारे इस मूल सिद्धान्त का ख्याल रखा जायेगा। जहां तक इस विश्वविद्यालय

के नाम का सम्बन्ध है, हम सभी जानते हैं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे वर्तमान युग के जन्मदाता थे। उन्होंने हमारे सामने प्रजातंत्र का आदर्श रखा और इस देश में त्याग और बलिदान का नमूना उपस्थित किया। हमारे देश के नौजवानों को बलिदान करने की शक्ति और प्रेरणा पंडित जी ने दी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में इन बातों का पूरा समावेश हो। "सादा जीवन और उच्च विचार", यह हमारे इस विश्वविद्यालय का आदर्श होना चाहिए। जो वर्तमान विश्वविद्यालय इस समय हमारे देश में चल रहे हैं, उनकी नकल छोड़ कर एक नया आदर्श हमारा यह विश्वविद्यालय देश के सामने रखे।

हमारे देश में तक्षशिला और नालंदा जैसे विश्वविद्यालय रहे हैं, जिन्होंने हम को चन्द्रगुप्त जैसा राजा दिया। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज यह विश्वविद्यालय हम को चन्द्रगुप्त पैदा कर के दे। वह आज हम को चाणक्य जैसे राजनीति और अर्थ-शास्त्र के पंडित पैदा कर के दे। आज हमारे देश में जो राटन विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जो कि पश्चिमी सभ्यता के अनुयायी हैं, मैं उन को सलाम करना चाहता हूं।

उधर के एक मित्र ने, जो कि संस्कृत और व्याकरण के इतने अच्छे ज्ञाता हैं, यह सुझाव दिया कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को महा-विश्वविद्यालय कहा जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालय का अर्थ ही यही है कि उस में जर्मनी, इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस, चीन आदि संसार के सब देशों के लोग आ कर विद्या-ग्रहण करें। ह्वान-त्सांग ने इसी देश में विद्या प्राप्त की थी।

आज इस देश पर आफत है, लेकिन हम उन दानवों का मुकाबला देवताओं के ढंग से करेंगे। इस देश ने देवता पैदा किये हैं। मैं ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय चाहता हूं, जो देवता पैदा करे और भारतीय संस्कृति की मर्यादा को ऊंचा रखे। आज भारत ने यह दिखला दिया है कि इस देश में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, भाई-भाई की तरह से एक-साथ जुट कर उन दानवों का सामना करने के लिये तैयार है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा वही आदर्श हमारे सामने उपस्थित हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह विश्वविद्यालय गांडीव की टंकार करने वाले अर्जुन और अभिमन्यु पैदा करे। आज भी हमारे देश में अर्जुन हैं, ऐसे ऐसे वीर हैं, जो वायुयान उड़ा रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि नेहरू जी के नाम पर जो विश्वविद्यालय बनने जा रहा है, वह एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय हो, जिस से देश को और संसार को प्रेरणा मिले। हमारे त्यागी और तपस्वी पंडित जी ने नये पुराने युग को बदल कर नया युग लाने का जो संदेश दिया, पंचशील का जो आदर्श संसार के सामने रखा और गांधी जी ने हमारे देश को जो सत्य और अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया, अगर यह विश्वविद्यालय उन का प्रचार और प्रसार करे, तभी हम समझ सकेंगे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का जो नामकरण-संस्कार किया जा रहा है, वह उचित है। हमारी इच्छा है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय लाखों नेहरू पैदा करे, तब हम जानेंगे कि यह वह विश्वविद्यालय है, जो पंडित जी के नाम को अमर रखेगा, जिस के द्वारा वह अमर-ज्योति सारे संसार में प्रकाशमान होगी।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाल्मीकी ने इस विश्वविद्यालय में गरीबों को विशेष अवसर देने के लिये कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं इस विश्वविद्यालय में निःशुल्क शिक्षा होनी चाहिये और इस में हरिजन और ब्राह्मण अथवा हिन्दू और मुसलमान का प्रश्न नहीं होना चाहिए। इस विश्वविद्यालय में सब विद्यार्थियों को समान अधिकार हों, जैसे कि अर्जुन और एकलव्य को समान अधिकार थे। वहां पर विद्यार्थियों में कोई भेद न रखा जाये। भारत सरकार यह विश्वविद्यालय कायम करके देश को दे, ताकि भारत का नाम सदा ऊंचा रहे भारत ऊंचा रहा है, गुरु रहा है, आज भी है और कल भी रहेगा।

[श्री शिवनारायण]

शिक्षा उपमंत्री गढ़वाल के इलाके से आते हैं, जहां कदम कदम पर ग्रेजुएट पाये जाते हैं, जहां अच्छी शिक्षा है। सौभाग्य से वह क्षेत्र उनका जन्म-स्थान है जहां का मैं रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हूं। इस लिए मुझे उन पर गर्व और गुमान है। आज हमारे पास ऐसे शिक्षा मंत्री और उपमंत्री हैं, जोकि एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की क्षमता रखते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि नेहरू जी के नाम पर जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है, वह उन नये विचारों और सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार देश-देशान्तर में करता रहे, जो कि नेहरू जी ने संसार को दिये थे।

पंडित नेहरू ने भारतीय संस्कृति के बारे में कहा था कि यदि भारत का दर्शन करना है, तो संस्कृत साहित्य का मनन करना चाहिये। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि संस्कृत साहित्य इस विश्वविद्यालय में जरूर रखा जाये। मैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि संस्कृत इस विश्वविद्यालय में एक अनिवार्य विषय रहे और प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के लिये उसका पढ़ना अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये। ऐसा करने से भारत की भाषा का प्रश्न हल होकर रहेगा। संस्कृत हमारा माध्यम हो, क्योंकि गुप्तकालीन भारत में मनुष्य तो क्या, सुग्गा, मैना, चिड़िया, अन्य पशु पक्षी भी संस्कृत बोलते थे। संस्कृत साहित्य का अध्ययन करने से हमारे देश में रघुवंश और कालीदास की स्मृति सदा बनी रहेगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जब यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी से वापस आए, तो इसके द्वारा एक सुन्दर आदर्श और निराला विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये, ताकि संसार समझे कि जब भारत के पास गांधी और नेहरू नहीं रहे, तो उन के बेटी ने जिम्मेदारी सम्भाली और वे उस जिम्मेदारी को ठीक तरह से निर्वाह कर रहे हैं।

कल रात मैंने श्री चह्वाण का भाषण सुना। उन्होंने चीन और पाकिस्तान को बता दिया है कि अगर उन्होंने हमला किया, तो हम उनको मुंह-तोड़ जवाब देंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे लाल पैदा करे, जोकि भारत की नाक को ऊंचा रखें।

हमने सदा अपने सामने एक ऊंचा आदर्श रखा है। भारतीय संस्कृति का आदर्श यह है :

मातृवत परादारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत
आत्मवत सर्वभूतेषु पश्यतिः सः पंडितः

इस का अर्थ यह है कि जो व्यक्ति पराई बहू-बेटी को अपनी बहू-बेटी समझे, पराये धन को मिट्टी का ढेला समझे और दूसरों को अपने समान समझे, वही पंडित है। यही हमारी संस्कृति है और मुझे आशा है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय इसी आदर्श को अपने सामने रखेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, when I look at the statement of objects and reasons attached to this Bill, I tell you very sincerely that I do not feel very much enthused about it. It is said the proposed University will embody a unique synthesis of the humanities, the sciences and technology worthy of the great son of India.

Now I think the world has gone much more ahead than what is contained in these three words. Look at the history of modern education in UK. Study the history of the advancement of education in the USSR. I would like hon. Members to look at the new developments that have been going on in the USA. There we find that in addition to the teaching of humanities, the sciences and technology, people are now laying stress on the ethical basis

of education. In UK, they have made the study of ethics or theology or whatever it is compulsory. Of course, people can choose whatever they like. Similar things are happening in the USA. In the USSR where theology is a suspect word, they are laying emphasis on service rather than on the other objectives that the nation holds dear.

Therefore, the whole concept of education has undergone a change. It has gone beyond the humanities and the sciences and technology. I find that we are adhering to those concepts which are useful, no doubt, but which in the context of the present day, have ceased to be all-embracing.

I would, therefore, say that in addition to these concepts, we must have also the ethical basis or the moral basis of education emphasised. Unless that is done I think the world will stand on the brink of disaster. Unless we educate our young men and young women in giving priority to moral values in this life, I think we will not be able to achieve much.

Now, it has been said that this unique synthesis will be reflected in this university. Of course, it must take note of the latest developments in education which are going on all over the world. But that will not make it unique and worthy of the great son of India after whom it is being named.

I think I have been a reader of the writings and speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as other members of this House have been, and the whole country has, been, the whole world has been. No one will deny that Pandit Nehru in *Discovery of India* has paid a great tribute to the cultural traditions of this country. Of course, he did not think in terms of the culture of this community or that community. He was a votary of the composite culture of this country and he knew the contribution which Hindus have made, which Muslims have made, which Christians have made, which the Sikhs have made towards it. It is a unique flower of our culture grown on the soil of India, nourished, watered and fertilised by all the communities of India—Muslims, Sikhs, Hindus, Christians and all others.

I find no reference is made to the cultural aspects of this country. What is going to happen to the great message of Indian culture which Pandit Nehru gave in *Discovery of India*?

Some time back we made it a point that the last will and testament of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, which, apart from being a very profound document, is also a masterpiece so far as style is concerned, should be made compulsory reading in the Punjab. On y the other day I got a book written by a teacher of the Punjab University in which that last will and testament has been reproduced, and every student in the Punjab who is taking his matriculation or higher secondary examination would be reading it. This will be translated into Hindi and Punjabi, because both these languages are the common heritage of every Punjabi. That in a way gives a bird's eye view of the culture of India. But I find that nothing has been said about the cultural traditions of India. I think the gentleman who drafted this Bill has taken advantage of the Bills that have preceded it and has made just a carbon copy of those Bills. He has substituted a name here and a word there. Otherwise, this happens to be a stereotyped statement of conventional objects and reasons.

How is this university going to give people an impression about the many-sided genius of the great Prime Minister of India? What goal before it tells us that this university is going to be established for that purpose, because it is said that the population of Delhi has gone up? So, this university is going to be an academic explosion to meet the population explosion of Delhi. This university is going to be an academic reply to the inordinate growth of population in this country. This university is going to

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

be a kind of response to the influx of people into the city. If that is the thing, why do you name it after Pandit Nehru? Why do you not say that you are going to have a second university in Delhi. You can have it, nobody is going to prevent it. Why do you name it after Jawaharlal Nehru—because it is said "increasing by about 2,000 every year." So, this university, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is going to be largely for evergrowing numbers, 2,000 every year. What will you do afterwards? How is it going to meet the evergrowing population anyhow?

From the wrong premises they have come to the right conclusion. I want them from the right premises to come to the right conclusion.

Again, it is said that there is going on dilution in academic standards. Where is that going on? Is that not going on in Delhi? If there is dilution, if there is watering down of the standards, I think it is an all-India phenomenon. It is not a phenomenon which is confined only to Delhi. Therefore, I think that if you want to stop this rot of deterioration in standards, about which every one speaks, I think you have to . . .

Mr. Speaker: I rang the bell in the expectation that he might be able to finish in two minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Tomorrow morning I shall finish.

Mr. Speaker: He can continue tomorrow.

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16 hrs.

JEWELLERY DEPOSITED WITH INDIAN EMBASSY IN RANGOON*

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, I proceed to raise a half an hour discussion on certain points and issues arising out of the answers given on the 13th of this month to question No. 580 regarding jewellery deposited by Indian residents in Burma with our Embassy in Rangoon.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

The hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs answering supplementary questions on the subject said certain things and made certain statements which were unclear and unconvincing and tended to make matters more incomprehensible. The Speaker was good enough to intervene, not once but twice because, I am sure, he himself shared the very serious misgivings that tormented the Members on both sides of the House and the Speaker at one stage said, when the question was raised by my hon. colleague on this side of the House, if the sovereignty of the Indian State was not impaired by the so-called agreement of the Embassy or the External Affairs Ministry with the Government of Burma, and on that point the Speaker himself tended to agree with the doubts that had been raised and the question asked from this side of the House. May I, by your leave, for the benefit of the External Affairs Deputy Minister, lest he has forgotton what the Speaker said that day, read out certain excerpts that are very relevant to the issue which I am raising just now? The hon. Speaker observed as follows:

> "The hon. Minister said that it was in pursuance of an arrangement that had been made. But the hon Members want to know, does not such an arrangement conflict with the sovereignty that every nation has to just have secrets between its citizens and the Embassy without disclosing them to the other Government?"

Half a minute later, he further clarified and elaborated his statement by asking a pointed question. The Speaker more or less hit the nail on the head and we were to some extent relieved of our task; he said:

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*Half-an-hour Discussion.

"Hon. Members feel very much concerned about this fact, whether it was necessary for us to have such an agreement or whether without that agreement our citizens were free to deposit their jewellery and it was not incumbent on us or even not desirable that we should disclose that."

Under international law, certain rights and privileges accrue to every Embassy, every Mission accredited by one Government to another. I am not going to dilate upon the various rights and privileges that are enjoyed by the foreign missions situated and stationed in a country. But may I point out for the benefit of the hon. Minister that among the most important rights are two, which I will describe. I go this copied from a standard book on international law. The first and the most important right is the right of personal inviolability extended to the diplomatic agent and members of his suite. The inviolability is maintained even after a rupture between the two Governments, even after the outbreak of war. That is the first. The second which is relevant to the point at issue which I am raising now, is an important right, the right of extra-territoriality; It is defined as follows: the house, office and the equipage of the diplomatic agent; they are regarded as the territory of the power by whom he is accredited. This involves a further privilege that the agent is in no way subject to the receiving government. That means to say, it automatically follows from what I have said just now, under the rights granted and guaranteed and which accrue under international law to our embassy in Rangoon, our embassy enjoys those rights hundred per cent. That is to say, the embassy and the various connected officers and equipage and all that are Indian territory. That is point No. 1. And the ambassador was in no way subject to the Burmese Government. This is incontrovertible, and I hope that the Deputy Minister will not have the temerity or the hardihood and the foolhardiness to contest this proposition that our embassy was Indian territory and the ambassador was in no way subject to the receiving government, the Burmese Government.

The Minister further said the other day that it was under an arrangement entered into between our embassy, our Ministry, and the Burmese Government, and the Indian citizens who deposited their jewellery were told so. Now, the House is anxious to know why, in the first place, such an arrangement or agreement was entered into, because I am sure under the conditions that prevailed at that time, in which the Burmese Government sought to expropriate the Indian citizens, the Indian citizens must have felt that the safest place for them to keep their jewellery was India, and where could they do so there? Certainly, the Indian embassy. The Indian embassy is part of India; it is part of Indian territory and therefore they went to the Indian embassy and offered to deposit there the jewellery with them.

The information that I have in my possession is that at the time they deposited the jewellery with the embassy in Rangoon, they were not told that Govrnment would disclose them to the Burmese Government; they were not told about it. Otherwise, they would not have deposited them with the embassy in Rangoon. Therefore, in the first place, not merely has the Government set at naught all canons of international law; not only have they surrendered, voluntarily forgone all the privileges that they enjoy under international law, not only have they shown a weak-kneed attitude, an invertebrate attitude, a boneless-wonder attitude, to the Burmese Government—I do not know what made them do so—but they have committed a serious breach of faith with our own people, the Indian citizens, who thought it fit, thought it best to deposit their valuables and jewellery with our embassy in Rangoon.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

The Minister said that 400 odd persons deposited their jewellery and some 400 odd persons have withdrawn their jewellery, and the rest can withdraw any time they like. Now, when the jewellery was deposited, were any comp aints been received that a person who had deposited the jewellery was not given a full, regular, formal receipt for the jewellery that he deposited with the embassy and, if so, if a complete inventory was made of the jewellery deposited in the embassy at Rangoon and it could be disclosed by our embassy to the Burmese Government in clear, unca led for, unwarranted violation of all international law, setting at naught the privileges that we enjoy under international law—if they could do that—may I ask the Government, the Deputy Minister, to lay on the Table of the House the list that was submitted by them to the Burmese Government? That is one demand I make. If they could submit a list to the Burmese Government, they should show it to the Indian Parliament. If they are honest about it, if they have no guilty conscience about it, it is necessary that they should lay the list on the Table of this House.

Secondly, the Minister has talked glibly, vaguely, about an agreement or arrangement that was entered into by our embassy, the Ministry of External Affairs, with the Burmese Government. The Burmese Government is a friendly government. I do not believe that they wou'd have brought pressure to bear upon the Indian Embassy that they should submit the list. I am inclined to think that it was our own government's traditional policy of what is called going out of our way to be good to some of the foreign governments. Goodness is often mistaken for weakness, as is shown in the case of China, Pakistan and Indonesia. We have been more than good to these three countries, more good to them than to some other countries whom we have criticised day in and day out. Those countries whom we have criticised are coming to our help and these countries have turned our enemies, to whom we have been more than good. Here also, I believe, it was like that. The minister can throw some light on it, if he can, whether, in order to cultivate the friendship of the Burmese Government, our embassy went out of its way and told them, "You may be expropriating our citizens. But that is no concern of ours. That is your concern. But see how good we are! Don't you like us in Rangoon? We have been so good to you and you have been so good to us. Let us have a good tete-a-tete together. Here is a list of what they have deposited with us. You can see it and do what you like."

Immediately what happened was—later on perhaps there was some gentle pressure exercised from here—but my information is immediately the Burmese Government issued an order that none of the jewellery deposited with the Embassy could be withdrawn. They told the Embassy that without the permission of the Burmese Government, they would not let any depositer withdraw the jewellery deposited. That means to say, every time, at every stage later on, our government had to humb'e itself, go down on their knees, genuflect before the Burmese Government and say, "So and so wants to withdraw. Please give the permission". And, in their magnanimity, generosity of heart, the Burmese Government would say, "All right: we are obliging".

All this flowed from the fundamental, original sin of not recognising the fact that under international law, the Embassy was Indian territory and the Indian citizens had the privilege to deposit whatever they liked. The other day, the Speaker also said that it was a secret between the Indian Embassy and the Indian citizens. How did you disc'ose that secret to the foreign government? It is a violation of the breach of faith with the Indian people. It is a very serious matter in all conscience. That day I did say that the minister could not get away with it.

The Speaker said the Question Hour was over, but I said, the matter was not over. That is why I gave notice immediately or a half-hour discussion. I want satisfaction—the House, I am sure, wants satisfaction-on three points: Firstly, the complete list which they disclose to the Burmese Government should be laid on the Table of the House, showing the names of all the depositors and the details of the jewellery deposited by them. Secondly, what were the terms of the arrangement or agreement, whatever they may call it? Who initiated it? Who asked for it? Did we ask for it or did the Burmese Government ask for it and, if so, who concluded it? Who were the contracting parties? If they have not got a copy of the agreement and if they cannot give the details of the agreement today, whynot? I have given notice of these points in my notice of half-hour discussion and he should be prepared to answer these points. If there is no written agreement, was it verbal? Who started the initiative? Who wanted to enter into that arrangement? Did our Embassy voluntarily offer to disclose this or did the Burmese Government come to know of it from some other source and they asked us to disclose it? Even then, the Embassy was not bound to disclose it. It is a secret and the Embassy is our own territory. This is a gross violation, a forfeiture of our own privileges, a breach of faith with the Indian citizens. The Government has committed a crime under international law.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, without criticising the earlier attitude of our Government, of our Ambassador in Rangoon, and the goody-goody attitude that our Ambassador always took, from generation to generation, I will say, from one Ambassador to the other, always placating the wishes-with the exception of one Shri Malhotra-of the Burmese Government, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Embassy succeeded in securing relief to the fullest extent for its citizens and saved the Pakistani currency and also personal jewellery belonging to Pakistani citizens, whereas our Embassy after promissing the Indian citizens protection of their jewellery—not of the currency because they always yielded, they took away Rs. 10 lakhs for which they paid only Rs. 43,000—went back on the promise and created irrepairable injuries in innumerable instances and harmed the citizens to the extent of crores of rupees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, in his usual eloquent manner, has made certain charges against the Government which are of an extremely grave nature, and I would say that if the Government are proved to be guilty of them it is a matter of great regret. However, I would like the House to consider this matter in the light of the actual situation, the House is aware that there are large numbers of Indian citizens and people of Indian origin living in Burma. They were engaged in various trades—some were farmers, some were shopkeepers, others were in odd businesses and jobs. Suddenly the Burmese Government decided to nationalise these businesses or these avocations in which the Indian citizens were working. What was to be done with such a large number of people who suddenly lost all means of livelihood in that country? It is all right for us to say that we must do everything to protest the rights of our citizens in foreign countries, but we have to be careful that in trying to protect the rights of our citizens in other countries we do not encroach upon the sovereign rights of those countries. Those countries have also certain sovereign rights, certain obligations and certain rights for actions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not forget our own sovereign rights.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Our Sovereign rights are the concern of this House and this country. Here it is a question of the sovereign rights of those people in that country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does he contest that our embassy is our territory?

Mr. Chairman: Let him proceed with his reply. I know the hon. Member is trying to help him to come to the correct reply. But let him proceed. He is coming to that point.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was trying to say, Sir, that the Government of Burma passed certain Acts of nationalisation which is within their sovereign rights to do. Of course, we have the right to claim compensation for our nationals and that we are doing. But because of this action of the Government of Burma large number of people could not continue their stay there they had no means of livelihood and they wanted to come away. As the House is aware, we had 80,000 Indian citizens in Burma at that particular time with a large number of people who had applied for Burmese citizenship and also a large number of people whose status in Burma was not quite clear but who happened to be in Burma and who could adopt Burmese nationality or some of them could adopt Indian nationality. With a large number of people on our hands who wanted to come back to India suddenly and desperately, you may recall, this House was so greatly agitated about them, about their welfare and their interests that the House wanted us to do everything possible to bring them back to this country as soon as we could, with the result that we had to make temporary arrangements to bring large numbers of them by plane on subsidised rates and had to make arrangements to send ships to bring a large number of them. We have been able to bring over a lakh of people in this period.

As these people were to leave Burma they were bound by certain restrictions that the Burmese Government placed before they were able to go out of Burma—customs regulations and regulations of their not being able to take out any money, property and jewellery. All that was barred. Yet these people were very anxious to come away suddenly. Now, the question came as to what the Embassy could do to help. Our primary duty was to help them to be able to come away from Burma which they needed and wanted desperately. They were themselves not so worried about the property as about wanting to go out because they had no means of earning any livelihood there.

Some of them had considerable amount of jewellery which they did not know what to do because the Burmese customs regulations prevented their taking out the jewellery except a very small amount—one tickal or something like that—worth of gold which they could bring out. The question was as to what we should do immediately because these people were leaving. Normally, an embassy is not a bank; it does not function on the basis of wanting to keep any valuables in it. Apart from anything else, it represents a security risk and we never encourage the keeping of large quantities of valuables. However, in view of the extreme urgency of these people we felt that the Embassy might keep their jewellery temporarily. It was only a temporary measure because the Embassy itself could do nothing with the jewellery.

I would also like to make it quite clear that it would have been wrong for the Embassy to send that jewellery out of that country under any diplomatic cover because it could be against the laws of that country. For instance, in our country we have got currency and foreign exchange regulations. How would we like if any foreign mission was to put a lot of gold or currency in a box and send it out of the country? It would be definitely against our laws and we would take a very serious view of the matter. I am mentioning all these things because it would be useful to bear these difficulties in mind when we consider the question.

We had this large number of people —400 and some people; I gave that number the other day—who left their jewellery with us. They left it in sealed containers. They also left with the jewellery usually a list. The list gave in some cases the total value of the jewellery; in some cases the value was not very clearly stated. This was left and we could not and did not count the jewellery or varify it from the list as we did not have the means or the men to asses it and value it as to whether it was worth that or not. We just kept the box in the sealed manner that it was given to us with the list which they left with that with their own seals and things.

When the Burmese Government discovered that a large number of people were leaving their jewellery in the Indian Embassy, they started placing restrictions on people being able to go out of the country because they said that the people who were leaving the country were supposed to have certain customs clearance and that they should also declare their property, their assets in Burma before going out. That was one of the regulations. They said that in the case of these people who were leaving the jewellery with the Indian Embassy, they had no means of verifying the truth of the statement that was given to the Burmese Government by these people and they said that in the case of a large number of these people the Burmese Government would have to be fully satisfied that their statements were correct before they would allow them to go out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who told them that they left jewellery with you?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It was no secret There was a long queue with people standing with boxes. It came out in newspapers. No one made any secret of it that they were bringing in jewellery to keep it there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the arrangement? What is the agreement?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What about the value? Value should have been kept secret.

Shri Dinesh Singh: If you will kindly let me proceed.

The Burmese Government wanted to be satisfied about people who had left this jewellery with us that their declarations were correct before they would allow them to come out. We faced this difficulty that a large number of people would be prevented from coming out of Burma and because of them another large number will be prevented because the Burmese Government were not sure as to who was leaving the jewellery. They could not keep a man standing there and counting or taking down the names of the people who were entering the Embassy. So, it created a doubt in general. We discussed this matter with the Burmese Government. Our Ambassador and our Foreign Secretary who happened to be there discussed this matter with the Burmese Government and it was felt that there should be some means of facilitating these people to come away. One was to hand over all this jewellery and property to the Burmese Government and the other was to ask the people to take away the jewellery that they had left with us and to deposit it in a bank. They were leaving immediately and, therefore, we felt that we should make some arrangements. One idea was that they could leave it in a bank and leave the list with the Burmese Government. In any case, they had filed the list of their property with the Burmese Government and so information about this jewellery was not a secret. For all practical purposes, it should have figured on the list.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did they demand the list?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no reason why I should believe that our nationals there were making false declaration. They were making true declarations. Therefore, there was no question of believing that there would be any jeopardy to their interests.

This matter was mentioned to some of the leaders of the community and I am not quite clear with whom this matter was discussed because it was not discussed in a formal meeting....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government has no information at all.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Foreign Secretary and the Ambassador discussed this matter with some of the leaders of the community. It was felt that they should be allowed to take this jewellery out and then to deposit it in a bank if they so wished or do whatever else they liked. As I gave the figures to the House the other day, a large number of people withdrew this jewellery. In fact, we have got only 13 boxes with us. All others were withdrawn. Some of them, of course, deposited the jewellery in the bank . . .

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): They lost confidence in you. That is why they withdrew it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the crux of the matter. They kowtowed to the Burmese Government.

Shri Dinesh Singh: My difficulty is that the hon. Member is just coming in the middle and just puts the question without following what I had said earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I told him what you said.

Shri Nath Pai: I have been very carefully following.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was saying that this had been done in the best interests of the citizens and they recognised it because that facilitated their coming away. It did not put any hardship on them. They had the jewellery with them; they left it with us; they got it back. There was no loss to them; they did not experience any difficulty. The Burmese Government had said that there would be no question of penalisation because they had left it with us and it is true that there had not been any penalisation either. This jewellery was returned to the people and some of them have deposited it in the bank. Some of them have taken it back and left it with their friends—I do not know what they have done. If you look at it from the actual welfare of the people, I think, there has been no damage to their interests at all. The hon. Member tried to make out a case that we had violated an arrangement that we had entered into with these people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You had surrendered your rights and privileges and entered into an arrangement which was unfair and unjust.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was coming to that.

Mr. Chairman: You have to conclude it by 4-30 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can extend it.

Mr. Chairman: I was also in a similar predicament. While I was sitting on the benches, I looked into the rules and I found that there was no provision for extending the time.

Shri Dinesh Singh: There was no question of any loss of confidence because this jewellery was returned to the people. We did not dispose of the jewellery in any manner. So far as the question of sovereignty is concened . . .

Shri Nath Pai: It was inconsistent with your sovereignty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thereby, you were scuttling your sovereignty.

Shri Dinesh Singh: They given an impression that they have alone are the guardians of the sovereignty of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Better than you, any way.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I should like to show to this House that there has been no question of surrender of sovereignty....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did the Embassy act as an informer?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has not answered my question at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is beating about the bush.

Shri Dinesh Singh: If there is a running commentary going on, I need not say anything; they might as well continue. When the hon. Member was making a long and eloquent speech, I was listening to him with rapt attention. I also had a copy of the proceeding of that day. As far as I could see—the Hon. Speaker is not here just now, and it could be checked up with him—the Hon. Speaker was only trying to interpret what the hon. Members had said; he was not giving anything of his own; it is not customary for him to do so at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let not my hon. friend beat about the bush. Here is the record. And I read out from the record also.

Shri Dinesh Singh: If I may say so, I took the essence of this at the very beginning itself and dealt with it, knowing that through interpellations and interruptions, my hon. friends may not give me enough time, to prove that we had not done anything which was in any way against the interests of our people; it was in their best interests, as has been proved by the subsequent events.

Mr. Chairman: The half-an-hour discussion is now over. The House will now stand adjourned till . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My specific question has not been answered by him.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. I cannot help it. The time allowed for the half-an-hour discussion is over.

16.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, September 21, 1965/Bhadra 30, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1401 (Ai) LSD—9-10-65—920.